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C. B. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1871. NO. 57.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Disastrous Collision at Sea.

Schooner Sunk and all on Board Perish.

Acquittal of the Fenian Kelly.

The Cholera in Constantinople.

The Pope to Reside in France.

Cholera in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 12.—The cholera is in this city, and many deaths are daily reported.

Collision at Sea.

LONDON, November 11.—The steamer Holsatia of the Hamburg and American Line, in leaving Plymouth, en route for Hamburg, collided with a schooner, which sank and all the crew perished. The steamers Samaria, England and Wisconsin have arrived out.

Strike of Journeymen Bakers.

MADRID, November 11.—The journeymen bakers of Valencia, who are on a strike for additional wages, attempted to prevent the introduction of workmen and bread from other towns. A body of cavalry dispersed the mob.

France Must Seek a Russian Alliance.

PARIS, November 12.—The French press very generally discuss the recent speech of the English premier, Gladstone, and deduce therefrom the necessity for France henceforth to seek a Russian alliance.

Anxiety About Alexis.

LONDON, Evening, November 12.—United States Minister Curtis telegraphs from St. Petersburg to the London agency that there is a dreadful state of suspense regarding the Grand Duke Alexis. It will be relieved by the news of the arrival of one of the fleet at New York.

The Pope to Reside in France.

PARIS, November 12.—Rumors continue as to an approaching departure of the Pope from Rome. The *France* to-day says distinctly that the Pope has intimated to Thiers that it is his intention to establish his residence in France, and that Thiers has made a strong effort to dissuade the Holy Father from his purpose without success, and has finally placed at his disposal the castle of Pau.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BRUSSELS, November 11.—The Bank of Belgium to-day reduced its rates of discount to four per cent.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, notorious for his participation in the murder of Victor Noir, was married to-day at the French Legation in this city, to Mlle. Ritflin.

The *Independence Belge*, in its Paris letters, reaffirms the appointment of Jules Ferry as French Ambassador to Washington.

ROME, November 11.—Prince Humbert will arrive in this city on the 14th.

The autumn floods of the Tiber have recently done much damage, but the waters are now subsiding.

LONDON, November 11.—The Queen's condition has wonderfully improved during the past week, so a partial regency are abandoned.

M. Guizot has accepted the position of French Minister to England, Due De Broglie takes the mission to Austria, M. Picard that to Belgium, M. Ferry to the United States, and M. Goulard to Italy.

PARIS, November 11.—Prince de Chigi Albani, Papal Nuncio, had an interview with Count de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday. The *Constitutionnel* to-day says they discussed the forthcoming protest of Ian Hubert that the Holy Father will declare himself sole King of Rome and will denounce his deprivation to be null and official intercourse with any foreign representatives of the usurping person of Victor Emanuel. It is stated here that the first duty of Due De Harcourt, on his arrival at Rome, will be to present Cardinal Antonelli a formal protest against the publication of the French Minister's confidential correspondence with the political secretary.

LONDON, November 11.—A dispatch from Dublin states that early this has been acquitted of the murder of constable Talbot. The announcement was received with great rejoicing, and the streets are full of crowds in the street cheered lustily. The general excitement was intense.

The French ambassador has protested against the Firman according hereditary sovereignty to the Bey of Tunis.

A new company has been formed to furnish rolling stock for the Southern and Great Western Railway. $5,000,000, the capital, was subscribed twofold in two days.

PARIS, November 11.—In an interview with President Thiers, he authoritatively declared that the Legislative Assembly meets, beginning in December, the Government will propose to end the provisional regime and establish a definitive republic.

PARIS, November 12.—Information from Corsica is to the effect that all is quiet. The iron-clad squadron which was ordered to Ajaccio about the time of Prince Napoleon's visit still remains at that port.

MADRID, November 12.—The adherents in the Cortes of Zorilla propose to support Castelar's proposed vote censuring the Ministry for its course in regard to the International Society.

ROME, November 12.—Due De Harcourt, French Ambassador to the Papal Court, was yesterday received by the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 17, 5:00 P. M.—Consols 93½ for money and 93½@93¾ for account. United States coupons of '62 91½; 5-20s of '65 91½; 5-20s of '67 93¾; 10-40s 89½.

Sperm oil 85s@90s.

PARIS, November 11.—Rentes 56 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d@9¾d; sales to-day 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales.

Red Winter wheat 11s 6d@11s 7d. Flour 28s@28s 7d.

Lard 48s 9d. Cheese 58s; short rib middles 29s 7d. Cumberland middles 26s.

The Monetary Crisis in France.

A correspondent in Paris says there is no immediate cause of the monetary crisis. The Bank of France has put into circulation Papal silver that it would not receive two or three years ago; but it will take some time before merchants get used to money they have hitherto been taught to refuse. According to the *Constitutionnel*, the Paris mint is now striking off 100,000 pieces per day, and it has already completed a very large number of franc and half franc pieces. The metallic reserve of the Bank of France is said to be sufficient for twelve days. Gold pieces of twenty francs are also being coined at the Paris Mint, and as the Bordeaux mint has silver and bronze coins representing a value of nearly 1,200,000f, are being produced. The *Constitutionnel* is therefore of opinion that the monetary crisis, in so far as its results from the want of small change, will soon be at an end.

Famine in Persia.

The famine in Persia proves to be more widespread and disastrous than was a first reported. For three years the entire country has suffered from drought, until now not a vestige of food for man or beast remains. The worst feature in the case is that, owing to the want of railroads and water communication, it is impossible to send supplies to the districts remote from the famine. Everything must be carried on horses or mules, and as there is no forage along the road, this method of transportation cannot be used. The animals would be fully loaded with only food for themselves, and would reach their destinations empty, if at all. The pastoral districts are as badly off as the agricultural, and a total depopulation threatens both. At a meeting recently held in London to consider what could be done to relieve this calamity, Sir Henry Rawinson declared Persia to be "a doomed country." The best that is hoped for is to save the people living nearest India, but the others must perish.

Says the London *Times*, 26th ultimo:

At this moment an extraordinary combination of calamities, in countries widely separated from each other, calls upon the sympathy of the British public, and no common duty is imposed upon us by the constraint offered day by day between our happy condition and the miseries of suffering thousands, and even millions, in other lands. A meeting was held yesterday at the Mansion House for the relief of a disaster which, at almost any other season of the year by it, far exceed the fire at Chicago. There is no longer any doubt respecting the horrors of the famine in Persia. A population of four millions, scattered over an arid country about as large as Great Britain and France together, is being swept away by thousands and tens of thousands. It appears that a large number of the inhabitants of Persia belong to wandering tribes whose subsistance is provided by their flocks and herds, and who are therefore entirely dependent on pasturages. Three years of drouth have almost totally destroyed the grass on the mountain sides and in the valleys, and the people and their cattle have been perishing together. The suffering may have been less severe in the cultivated districts; but even there it has been terrible, and the accounts from the cities alone are sufficiently appalling. At Ispahan, the capital, 12,000 people have died of want, and more than double that number in the province. Out of a population of 10,000 at Kazeroon, as many as 4,000 have been starved to death, 4,000 more have fled the place, and children have been trampled to death under foot in the scramble for relief. It is impossible to look for any natural recovery until next spring, and the country possesses none of the ordinary means of transport and supply. There are not even, according to Sir Henry Rawlinson, the means of transporting grain from one district to another. The people are, as it were, perishing in a wilderness, and their future sufferings must be awful unless other nations come to their rescue. We need not say that Persia has no immediate neighbors capable of meeting such a necessity; but the country has a special claim on England from our position in India and the friendly relations it has maintained with us.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Ruffians Follow a Cattle Dealer from this City to Wooster, O., Waylay and Rob Him of $2,500.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., November 11, 1871.

A brutal assault and robbery was committed in this city last night, shortly after the o'clock, on the person of William Buchanan. He had just returned from Pittsburgh with the proceeds of two car loads of sheep; and in going to his residence, a short distance north of the depot, was waylaid in an alley near his stable, by two men, who seized, choked, pounded and knocked him down in the most terrible way. He lay thus for half an hour, when he recovered sufficiently to stagger home in a bruised and bleeding condition. There were four bad wounds on his head and face, and many bruises on his body. It was found he had been robbed of fifteen hundred dollars in cash, New York drafts for over a thousand dollars, and valuable papers. It is supposed that Mr. B. was followed from Pittsburgh by the scoundrels. No arrests.

THE STEAMBOATMEN.

Memorial for the Suspension of the Enforcement of the Steamboat Law—The Government Recommended to Take Charge of the Canal.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 11.—The Convention adopted a memorial to Secretary Boutwell asking the suspension of the enforcement of the steamboat law till revision can be had; also, adopted a petition asking the removal of Sam. Houston, Supervising Inspector for this district; also, a resolution recommending the Government to take charge of the Louisville Canal on its completion, and reduce the tolls. After resolutions of thanks for courtesies, &c., the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Accident to a Coal Train Near Youngstown—A Miner Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., November 12, 1871.

A coal train on the Church Hill Coal Railroad was thrown in the ditch last evening by obstructions being placed on the track near the Hood Mines, about five miles from here. A miner named Orred, who was stealing a ride was run over and killed, and five others thrown and almost buried in the mud, but not seriously injured.

CHICAGO.

Suicide of a Young Man—Duties on Imported Goods—Dead Bodies Found, &c.

CHICAGO, November 11.—A young man named Charles Stills committed suicide last night at the Grand Hotel, corner Canal and Madison streets, by taking poison. Two brief notes were found in his room, one addressed to his mother at No. 524 Wabash avenue, and the other to Miss Annie Stiles, No. 111 Fifth street, St. Louis. Neither explained the reason for the act.

Returns from forty-seven counties give Beveridge, Republican candidate for Congressman at large, thirteen thousand five hundred majority.

Forty thousand dollars in gold were received at this port last week for duties on imported goods.

This morning the dead body of a man was found lying near the foot entrance to La Salle street tunnel. The feet, face and one hand of the deceased are badly burned, and it is believed that while intoxicated he under took to warm himself among the smouldering ruins near where he was found, fell and received the injuries described, and then crawled to the tunnel entrance, where, exhausted by pain and partly unconscious from drink, he lay down to die. Another dead body was found on the lake shore, just south of Menomonee street. The remains had been washed up by the waves and have the appearance of having been some time in the water.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 11, 1871.

NOT RECONCILED.

It is not true that Senator Fenton and Collector Murphy have become reconciled.

CRIMINAL LIST.

James Quimby, a counterfeiter, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Ernest Kaff was sentenced to two years and six months in the penitentiary, and Wm. H. Rhody, to eight years' imprisonment, both counterfeiters.

AID FOR THE WESTERN SUFFERERS.

The subscriptions of aid for the sufferers in the West received by the Chamber of Commerce foiled the Commercial from November 6 to November 9, amounts to $1,380 98, making a grand total of $881,909 G1 received thus far.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

The committee appointed to investigate the alleged election frauds in Brooklyn are said to have made startling discoveries. The testimony will not be made public until action is taken against the guilty parties. Policemen are said to have thrown away whole batchelds of tickets.

BOLD ROBBERY.

At noon to-day Henry A. Craiger, Watchmaker at 56 Nassau street, left the store in charge of a boy aged fourteen. During his absence three men entered and tied the boy's legs, forced a gag in his mouth and robbed the store of $2,000 worth of watches.

INGERSOLL NOT YET ARRESTED.

Up to to-night Ingersoll had not been arrested.

THE STOLEN RETURNS.

The election returns for the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn, which are reported to have been left at the City Clerk's office, have been returned; they have been replaced by parties unknown in the Clerk's office.

THE DISCHARGE OF SINECURISTS.

The mercy discharge of Tammany sinecurists made by Deputy Comptroller Green left the organization without its working force of repeaters on election day. Perhaps in all several thousand names have been dropped from the pay rolls since the appointment of Deputy Comptroller Green. Many of these appointments were given for political or money electioneering purposes. The inability of Tammany to furnish funds to this class deprived the party of many thousands votes.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The latest election reports give the Republicans thirty-eight votes in the Assembly against thirty Democrats.

ACQUITTED.

Elle and Gustav May, have been acquitted of the charge of smuggling. They were Communists of Paris, and came to this city with over $8,000 worth of diamonds, secreted on their persons, and on landing were suspected and arrested.

DEPUTY COMPTROLLER GREEN

To-day began the issue of warrants to several of the clerks for their pay for the month of October. The strictest scrutiny is exercised over the pay rolls.

BUSINESS WOMAN'S UNION ORGANIZED.

In Brooklyn a Women's Protective Union Association has been organized, the object of which is to provide comfortable homes at moderate cost and educational advantages for women who support themselves.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports that there were seven new cases of small-pox since yesterday in various parts of the city. It is feared that it may become epidemic here, as there are now forty-two cases in the city.

[From the New York Sun.]

EFFECT OF THE ELECTION ON BUSINESS.

One of the most marked effects of the overthrow of the Ring is to be seen in the financial buoyancy which it has imparted to every phase of business. Not only in the credit of this city and State, but that of the nation has been strengthened by the enforced flight of the robbers from the metropolitan till. Wall street rejoices. The commercial centers are elated. Every man who has a business stake in the material well being of New York believes that it is worth more to-day than it was before the election. Taxpayers feel that an intolerable burden has been lifted from their shoulders, and honest men in every where inspired with renewed hope. The result of this new state of things is already beginning to tell on all the great financial interests. Transactions in real estate are beginning to revive. Money is becoming easier and more plentiful, and lenders with general distrust and despondency had fastened on the credit and the business of New York have been stricken off at a blow, and the city seems ready to enter upon the new career of prosperity, with the energy and liberality which, before but a well founded confidence in the integrity of the people can inspire.

WHAT O'CONOR SAYS OF "OUR" THIEVES.

Charles O'Conor said yesterday that Tweed was taking all the preliminary steps men have to do who seek to elude justice by flight to a foreign land. The police would not be very active in arresting him, even now if the Committee of Seventy could give them power, and they would not think of arresting any of his movements. O'Conor believed Tweed would certainly fly, and there are not many impediments in his way. He did not think he would be the only prominent criminal who would quit the country. But wherever they go in Europe they will find that their presence is not impunity. They will be followed wherever the law can follow, and the claim that the Assembly will be disputed on the grounds of frauds in the elections, of which the proof is so abundant that Horatio Seymour has admitted it in the case.

A new charter is already drafted for submission to the Legislature, which will provide a more just government for the people. As to the difficulty about the Aldermen, the Mayor need not trouble himself about it, as legally, in any case, the newly elected Aldermen will be the Aldermen, and all points of law swept away.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS.

Arrived, the steamers City of New York and Queen, from Liverpool, and the Europa, from Glasgow.

IRVING NOT THE MAN.

James Irving, in a published statement, says he knows nothing about the shooting affray in Bowley by which he was arrested; don't know that he ever saw Bowley; was not near the fracas, and did not recognize any of the party concerned in it. He thinks the action against him is for the purpose of persecution, and that he has been treated by the United States authorities as a dog. It is supposed that the gentleman was arrested, and it is reported about the Sheriff's office that the description of the assailant tallies with one of the Deputy Sheriffs named Jim Irloe.

SUICIDE.

MRS. J. O. IVES, a young married lady residing on Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide by jumping from a second story window on Friday, while suffering from puerperal fever.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, George Botts was sentenced to be hung December 21, for the murder of Oliver S. Halsted. Exceptions filed.

No yellow fever at Savannah, Ga.

The Yorkville, S. C., *Enquirer* of Saturday says forty-two more arrests were made in York county during the week, and three hundred more made confessions of membership with the Ku-Klux.

The Philadelphia health report for the week past shows one hundred deaths from small-pox. The number of cases under treatment has largely decreased.

Information respecting the accident on Friday on the North Missouri Railroad is still very meagre. The only additional news at hand is that two soldiers, Butler Fletcher, of Tennessee, and James White, of Logansport, Ind., have died, and that thirty were more or less injured. Efforts have been made all day to obtain the names of the wounded, but the railroad officials manifest very little disposition to furnish information to the press or public. A list, therefore, has not been received.

The jury in the case of Thomas Harrington, tried for the murder of Little Cottahee Cole, a colored boy, in January last, returned a verdict of guilty, fixing the term of imprisonment at five years. His counsel immediately drew up an application for pardon, which was signed by ten of the jury in less than ten minutes after rendering the verdict.

Henry Montgomery, an accomplice of Henry Oures in the murder of Edmund West, in Lewis, West Va., in May, 1870, was on Saturday found guilty, the jury fixing the penalty at imprisonment for life.

A man named Pat. Kilroy was killed on the Kentucky Central Railroad in Covington last Friday night.

Yesterday afternoon an old man named W. Bylard, living in New Albany, Ind., while drunk attempted to kill his son's wife, inflicting several cuts with a pen-knife and knocking her down with an iron wedge. Bylard was arrested and to-day held to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill.

George Worthington, a most prominent citizen of Cleveland, died last Friday night. The deceased was at the head of the large hardware house of Geo. Worthington & Co.

A dispatch received Saturday morning from Madison, four miles east of Cleveland, reports a vessel sunk two miles from shore; three men are lashed to the cross-trees. A tug left Cleveland with assistance. The name of the vessel is not known.

Early Eason is to be hanged at Memphis on the 29th of December.

No deaths from yellow fever have occurred in Charleston during the past two days. Leading physicians advise their patients that they may go back, and large numbers have already returned. The City Council have ordered a day of prayer and thanksgiving on account of the amendment of the disease. There was a heavy white frost there yesterday morning.

The spar and block works of Thos. J. Darrell, near the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, Cleveland, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss $8,000; insurance not ascertained.

The argument in the Fair case was concluded Saturday evening in the Supreme Court at San Francisco. A decision on the application for a new trial will be given this week.

The Wickensburg and Lahasse, Arizona, stage was attacked by fifty Apaches, ten miles from the former place. Driver, John Lee, otherwise "Dutch John," and two passengers with him, were killed. Wm. Kenger and Miss Mollie Shepherd, of Prescott, were wounded but escaped to the chapparel. Kenger defended himself with a revolver, and both reached Wickenburg. The names of the passengers killed were Fred Sinholm, E. S. Loring, N. P. Solomon, J. W. Hamel, C. S. Adams. Loring and Hamel were men of Lieut. Wheeler's exploring expedition. Adams was scalped. The mails and baggage were plundered. One report says the attack was made by robbers instead of Indians.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Monthly Report for October.

The Daily Average Production 16,741 Barrels.

Number of Wells Drilling 470.

The Titusville *Courier* of Saturday morning prints its report of the production of the Pennsylvania oil regions, during October, regretting that in some instances persons interested withheld information heretofore cheerfully furnished, and that it should in such cases have to resort to estimates. Of the information thus withheld, however, it says: "It is far from indispensable, since quite as reliable a statement of the production of oil can be made on the basis of the farm reports and shipments as can be arrived at in any other way."

By the following statement we arrive at the total production for the month, and the average daily production:

	Bbls.
Stock at the wells November 1st	105,548
Pipe companies' stocks November 1st	128,945
Refiners' stocks November 1st	97,896
Stock in iron tanks, November 1st	251,504
Total stock, November 1st	490,893
Shipments during October	514,561
Total	1,005,494
Stock on hand October 1st	492,849
Balance	512,256
Add for shrinkage (see list)	5,717
Amount, showing production for the month	518,992
Average per day for 31 days	16,741
Average per day for January	14,620
Average per day for February	15,549
Average per day for March	14,118
Average per day for April	14,786
Average per day for May	15,218
Average per day for June	15,409
Average per day for July	16,737
Average per day for August	17,801
Average per day for September	16,783

Following is a recapitulation of the shipments during September and October:

	September.	October.
	Barrels.	Barrels.
To New York	165,268	175,191
To Boston	21,551	20,353
To Philadelphia	145,952	77,999
To Pittsburgh	13,867	101,272
To Cleveland	157,238	42,036
To Baltimore	20,251	8,267
To all other points	29,429	36,873
Total	557,446	514,561

THE PRODUCTION.

Contrary to what appears to have become a somewhat general opinion, the production for the month under review was no larger per day than for September, indeed is slightly less; a result which, though likely to cause a change in the market greatly to producers, can not be a very satisfactory result of the many efforts they are making to procure more oil. There are 3,534 wells producing, and 470 now being drilled, as against 458 at the end of September.

THE STOCK.

The total amount of stock in the oil regions on the first of November appears to have suffered but very slight change from the month before, the change being but 1,216 barrels, and that a decrease. We find, however, that the pipe companies have added to their stocks the greatest, is but little more than 12,000 barrels, while the stock in the hands of the market being such as to cause very many of them to empty their works. The stock at the wells was, on the contrary, largely increased by the production, kept towards the close of the month causing many to shut down, and the beginning to look see a change more to their liking; the pipe companies too, now hold a slightly larger stock of oil than at the first of the month, as much in the iron tanks of the wells on November 1st, was 105,548 barrels, against 251,504 barrels on the first of October, while in the tanks of pipe companies amounted to 128,945 barrels, against 97,896 barrels, the first during the preceding month. Oil held by refiners November 1st, 27,396; October 1, 30,629. Stock in iron tanks, November 1st, 251,504; October 1st, 231,150. Total stock November 1st, 490,893; October 1st, 492,249; decrease during the month, 1,356 barrels.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Entirely new and valuable territory has not been discovered as the result of the past months operations, but some good sized pools have been started, the former successes have served to create considerable excitement in the neighborhood of the numerous oil wells being drilled in large, showing an increase of thirty-two over the number reported last month, and unless their be some check to the present activity in that its present amount, the average profit of the business of producing and refining can be readily shown to be rapidly waning.

Less is being done on Church run than at the date of our last report, and we believe that there is no progress.

The excitement at Enterprise continues great and we look for an increased production in that district soon.

The Dawson farm, near Pithole, is now the scene of active operations; two fine wells, one flowing for some time and marked at 200 barrels, the other a 75 a day, and another pumping more than two-thirds as much have caused a boom in New Corning, and is much sought after.

The Hickory district reports show many efforts to increase their yield, which appears to have fallen off during the month; at Triumph also quite a number of wells are in progress and all are reported as a success, judging from the increasing yield.

In Pine run, Warrington and the head of the creek hope appears to depend for future large wells, certainly more is being done there than in any other part, for's than anywhere else, over three hundred of the four hundred and seventy wells in progress being between the Cranberry district and Brady's Bend.

AVERAGE PRICES.

	Upper Creek.	Lower Creek.
Average price in January	$4 35	$4 03
Average price in February	4 31 7	4 48 0
Average price in March	4 25 0	4 96 1
Average price in April	2 92 5	3 96 1
Average price in May	3 00 0	4 04 3
Average price in June	4 78 9	5 02 2
Average price in July	4 87 3	4 84 0
Average price in August	4 67 1	4 74 6
Average price in September	4 55 9	4 74 6
Average price in October	4 59 3	4 80 0

BENZINE.

The imports of benzine into the oil region still remain small, there have been none reported except from Pittsburgh; our local refiners, however, are not readily supply the deficiency, besides exporting them now and then, are also united to the best of their ability in consolidating coal gas, or indeed to furnish gas for illuminating purposes, and also for evaporation. The total consumption for the month at the wells was 21,152 barrels, or a daily average of 682 barrels.

EXPORTS.

The following statement shows the quantity of oil exported from the United States for the first November 1st of the present and last year, and from other ports from January 1st to October 28th.

From New York, gallons	1871. 78,942,499	1870. 73,751,944
Boston, gallis	1,576,920	1,460,853
Philadelphia, gallis	46,247	41,171,503
Baltimore, gallis	2,433,395	1,703,720
To Cleveland		
New Bedford, gallis		
Cleveland, gallis		
Total exports	129,469,669	117,392,155

LOCATING OIL WELLS BY ELECTRICITY.

The Titusville *Herald* of last week published an article upon the subject of locating oil belts by means of electricity, elaborating the theory. This article has called out a letter from Prof. Morse, the celebrated electrician, in which he says:

"Franklin rightly comprehended the fact, well known at this day, that electricity takes the shortest route through the moist earth. Now, if in a *direct* line between the two plates composing the galvanic battery, there is found a body conducting such substance, such as oil is supposed to be in this case, even if the obstacle be many miles in extent, the electric current will find its way around it, and the difference of distance between the *direct* course and the round-about course would be so inappreciable, even by the most delicate instruments, that no difference in time could be recognized. However ingenious, therefore, the proposed method, I think it will prove fallacious."

To this the *Herald* responds: "We are not without hope that at no distant day the scientific world will produce instruments which will enable them to find *accurately to locate large bodies of oil by the electric current*. We are not prepared to say that the faculty with which our hypothesis has been received by scientific minds. Yet such has been the fate of all innovations. They invariably encounter opposition and disbelief. The theory which we have propounded, though seemingly a little impracticable, is no more startling than the electric problems of Prof. Morse a quarter of a century ago. And yet to-day he 'puts a girdle around the earth in forty minutes.'"

SALT LAKE CITY.

Death of Jno. B. Kimball—Shipments of Ore Ease Resumed—Nothing Heard of Young or Lyde.

SALT LAKE, November 11.—John B. Kimball, of the well known firm of Kimball & Lawrence, died last night of consumption. The deceased was an old and highly respected resident of this city, but not of Mormon faith.

The Emma Mining Company have commenced shipments east of the immense quantities of ore which has accumulated here during the summer.

Assayers of this city are now refining tin in the ores from Ogden. They return as high as ten per cent. and eighty-five per cent. on the metal run of the crude process. Tin stock is again up.

The Alcahest Mine, at Little Cottonwood, is claimed by its owners to show every indication of being second to the Emma.

Nothing heard from Brigham or Orson Hyde. Weather stormy and snowing on the hills.

INCENDIARISM.

The Demons at Work in Chattanooga—A Block and a Half Burned—Other Fires Kindled.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., November 12.—Fire was discovered this morning at one o'clock in Ahern & Ezra's store, at the corner of Eighth and Market streets, destroying a square and a half of the business portion of the city. The fire was estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars; insurance about thirty thousand. The fire was the work of incendiaries. The city was fired in two other places, but the flames were extinguished. Fifteen supposed Chicago desperadoes arrived in the city Monday night, and suspicion points to them. A large number of persons were arrested for committing robberies.

Tests of Political Strength Among the Students of Princeton College.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PRINCETON COLLEGE, PRINCETON, N. J., November 8, 1871.

Tuesday was election day in this State, and according to an old established College custom, in order to ascertain the political complexion of the College we hold an election. Two students were nominated as candidates for Governor, and the election resulted in 214 votes for W. R. Marsin, of Illinois, the Republican candidate, and 192 for Fort Granger, of the Union Pacific, six hundred and eighty miles, making the distance from Portland to Omaha one thousand seven hundred miles.

Liquor Store Robbed.

Yesterday morning the bookkeeper at the liquor store of Casey, Fogarty & Co., No. 315 Liberty street, visited the store and found everything in order, but on calling again, about noon, discovered that some one had entered. They managed to carry off about twenty-five bottles of very fine old brandy, and a quantity of other liquors, in all valued at about one hundred dollars. Detective Dressel and officer Ryan were put on the case at once made a survey of the premises and started in pursuit of the supposed robbers, but up to two o'clock this morning had not succeeded in capturing them. That they will fall into the hands of the police eventually is to be hoped by the public.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

House Committees Not Made Up.

Charges Against an Ex-Congressman.

Dr. Strang's Charges Against George H. Butler True.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1871.

The House Committees.

Speaker Blaine informs officers here that he will not announce his committees till the first of next month, and that no yet his list of committees is not made up, and will not be ready to announce for a week or ten days after the session opens.

The Stokes Trial.

Mr. Stokes has left for Tennessee to prepare for his trial. Delay will probably be caused by contesting testimony, and the trial is likely to go over to March.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1871.

Serious Charge Against an Ex-Congressman.

Papers charging Prosser, Postmaster at Nashville, with presenting claims against the government while a member of Congress, and sharing the proceeds, have been laid before the President. The latter, after examining them, sent them to the Postmaster General, with direction that immediate action be taken upon them.

Reverdy Johnson to Defend the Ku-Klux.

The Baltimore papers announce that Reverdy Johnson has been retained to defend the Ku-Klux lately arrested in South Carolina.

Immunity of Congressmen from Arrest.

The Supreme Court of the District yesterday decided the case of Sherrill, of Alabama, who, by virtue of his privilege as a member of the House, refused to obey a writ of the Court in an action for debt, on the ground that to recognize the summons involved subsequent restraint of liberty if the Court chose to hold him. The Court decided that he could not plead his privilege except to meet a special arrest.

Charges Against George H. Butler True.

The Government has an official report concerning the affairs of several of our Consulates, among others that of Egypt. The report confirms the charges forwarded by Dr. Strang some time since against Consul General Butler. Private information from Americans in the best standing, lately received from Egypt, fully corroborates the official report.

The Improvement Bonds.

An injunction to restrain the Board of Public Works from issuing bonds for improvement bonds having been obtained, it is claimed that the Board can issue that amount under the first appropriation act, and a like amount under the second, providing it is indorsed at the approaching election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1871.

LABOR REFORM CONVENTION.

Some of the best men in the United States are expected to be present at the Labor Reform Convention, December 5th. Already some four or five hundred credentials have been mailed to influential sympathizers.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Civil Service Commission to-day resumed their regular session after a recess, which was interrupted by a week's recess. All the members were present excepting Mr. Medill, who is still detained in Chicago, by the fire. Secretary Jewell, of the Navy, has declined exceptions are necessary to the proposed general rules in appointments.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL SIGEL.

The resignation of General Franz Sigel as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of New York will be accepted by the President to-day.

THE SUB-KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.

Information received here states that the Sub-Ku-Klux Committee, which met in Atlanta, Ga., and adjourned on Wednesday, examined one hundred witnesses.

BRITISH CLAIM COMMISSION.

The British Claim Committee meets here on the fourteenth.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

The injunction against the issuing of four million bonds for the city improvement was to-day dissolved.

UNTRUE.

The reported defalcation in the Washington post' office is untrue.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Judge Carter, of the District Supreme Court, decided to-day that women have the right to vote. The plaintiffs were two women who were denied registration by the Board of Health. The case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

ANOTHER BATCH OF KU-KLUX IN CUSTODY.

Accounts from Yorkville, South Carolina, state that twelve more prisoners, charged with Ku-Kluxing, were brought there from Unionville Friday night, accompanied by a strong military escort.

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1871.

CLAIMS COMMISSIONS.

A few claims amounting to $5,000 each were received for presentation to the United States and British Commission, which will reassemble in this city on Tuesday. Mr. Edward, the British agent, is expected to-day. Counsel for both governments met to present to the commission the claims of persons, heretofore British subjects, who have become naturalized citizens of the United States.

The United States and Spanish Commission will proceed to consider claims in December. Before this Commission are the claims of Cuban exiles. Depositions and documents in support of the claims were presented to the Department of State. Perhaps not more than nine or ten have been presented to the Commissioners in accordance with the prescribed forms.

AVERAGE PRICES.		
	Upper Creek.	Lower Creek.
Average price in January	$4 35	$4 03
Average price in February	4 31 7	4 48 0
Average price in March	4 25 0	4 96 1
Average price in April	2 92 5	3 96 1
Average price in May	3 00 0	4 04 3
Average price in June	4 78 9	5 02 2
Average price in July	4 87 3	4 84 0
Average price in August	4 67 1	4 74 6
Average price in September	4 55 9	4 74 6
Average price in October	4 59 3	4 80 0

The statements that several Spanish war vessels had left Cuban waters for the purpose of seizing the Hornet are pronounced untrue. The Spanish authorities have been notified that any attempt of trouble may result should the Hornet be seized while she is in Cuban waters. It is stated especially as it is not known that she has violated the neutrality laws. While it cannot positively be asserted that she is prepared to carry on war, her true character nevertheless is favorable for civil navigation. She is not to be determined alone by the Spanish authorities with their own interests at heart. Inspect in this connection forms a basis of complaint by the Spanish Government, namely: the long ago good success to carbonize coal gas, or indeed to furnish gas for illuminating purposes, as well as evaporation. The total consumption for the month at the wells was 21,152 barrels, or a daily average of 682 barrels.

RAILWAYS.

ANOTHER ROAD TO BE LEASED TO THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—At a meeting of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad to-day, resolutions were adopted to obtain the written assent of the stockholders to lease the road to the Pennsylvania Railroad, to begin in a few weeks, pending the lease. This will complete the transfer of four hundred and ninety-two miles of railroad in New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PORTLAND, DALLAS AND SALT LAKE.

PORTLAND, OREGON, November 12.—Last evening at a railroad meeting a memorial to Congress was adopted, asking the usual grant of lands to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad, and incorporated. The line of the proposed road lies east from Portland along the south side of the Columbia river, one hundred and forty-two miles to Celilo. Monument Point, on the Central Pacific, five hundred and eighty-eight miles; or to Fort Granger, on the Union Pacific, six hundred and eighty miles, making the distance from Portland to Omaha one thousand seven hundred miles.

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THE HEALTH BOARD.

Meeting on Saturday—Condition of the Small-Pox.

The Board of Health met in semi-weekly session Saturday afternoon, at their rooms in the city hall.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

A bill of $1,141 50 was presented by the Mercy Hospital for keeping and nursing small-pox patients from August 16 to November 1. The full b

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE success of the five million loan to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company is a cable item of special interest. After an unfortunate history, and yet having demonstrated its importance in the railway system of the country, this road is likely to take a rank once more of no mean character. Of the policy of the new managers nothing certain is known. Their character, experience and intelligence, however, justify us in indulging in considerable expectations —not quite so great perhaps as those which SIR MORTON PETO undertook to inculcate.

NOTHING decisive appears to have taken place in Mexico since we referred to the subject a few days ago. Communications with the capital and the interior generally were still interrupted, and near the United States border the rebels and the Juarists were watching each other. In a cavalry engagement the troops of the former seem to have been victorious, and Gen. TREVINO's army was slowly growing stronger. He was still under the walls of Saltillo waiting for the arrival of artillery to enable him to make an [illegible] and from an intercepted letter it appears that the Government or Juarist troops were equally deficient in the same arm.

ACCORDING to the latest report, Baron GOTTLIEBE BOUILLEAU has been nominated to the position of French Minister at Washington. He formerly resided for many years in this country as Consul General of his country at New York, when he married the daughter of Senator Benton. For some years he was French Consul General at Calcutta, and more recently he has been Minister Plenipotentiary at Lima (in Peru.) His transfer to Washington is, we suppose, promotion. Among the duties which some French capitalists assign to the new Minister is the investigation of certain transactions concerning the *Memphis El Paso Transcontinental Railway*, by which it is pretended that they have lost money through representations since not verified. For these representations the injured parties, whether rightly or wrongly, hold General FREMONT responsible. The General and Baron BOUILLEAU are brothers-in-law.

THE defeated Tammany Assemblyman, JAMES IRVING, of whose arrest and imprisonment on the charge of making a murderous attack upon a United States officer while attempting to rescue a New York repeater from his custody, the telegraph has informed us, is the same brutal ruffian who last spring resigned his seat in the Legislature to escape the disgrace of expulsion for having committed a cowardly assault upon a fellow Democrat from the interior of the State. This bully for years been a favorite pet of TWEED, at whose heels he has followed with the faithfulness of any other well fed member of the species to which he belongs. Originally a butcher, he was gradually advanced to the dignity of a pickpocket, shoulder-hitter, fighting ward politician and Tammany henchman generally, being sent to the Legislature by the Boss because he was equally handy for use either as rogue or ruffian. It has been said that TWEED never forgot a friend nor forgave an injury, and we all know the old adage, "Love me, love my dog." Now the question is whether the Boss will turn upon the fallen idol of the buckler of Uncle SAM in this matter?

ELSEWHERE is printed the particulars, as given by a Conneautville peper, of the value of "BABCOCK'S Fire Extinguisher," as demonstrated on a recent occasion in that place. This peculiar invention possesses real merits, and fearful lessons have prepared the public for an anxious consideration of them. It is not claimed, we believe, that it will extinguish great fires like that of Chicago; but it is better adapted than anything else known to prevent them. All fires have small beginnings. The fire engine, immense as are its services, is seldom brought into play, even though the fire be extinguished, without the destruction of property by water. Numberless instances are cited to prove that the "BABCOCK" will extinguish fire and save property which otherwise would be seriously damaged or totally destroyed by water. The invention is purely of a scientific character and its ability to overcome even petroleum fires has been proved. Probably the best proof of its merits, after the practical tests to which in scores of instances it has had, is the fact that a number of the leading manufacturers of Pittsburgh, after due examination, have placed it in their factories and dwellings and other buildings. It is well to build fire proof buildings, and iron shutters, etc., but the "BABCOCK" is the thing yet to be added—and probably the best thing that can be said concerning it is that prudent owners of property are adding it as the surest means of safety.

DISAPPOINTMENT is expressed by some earnest people in this country with the act of emancipation in Brazil, as the measure is not so thorough and decisive as they had supposed. Perhaps there is no good reason for dissatisfaction or regret with the act itself, and there is certainly no good reason why we in this country should denounce the legislators of Brazil. Before our civil war, among sober-minded people, the conviction was very prevalent that immediate emancipation would be equally dissatrous to slaves and masters, and, probably in no other way than by an act of war, would slavery have been instantaneously abolished in the United States, while a measure for its gradual removal would have been generally regarded as answering all the demands of sound policy as well as humanity. Indeed, it is very likely that some of the effects which are commonly referred to as among the evil consequences of the Emancipation Proclamation in the South, may have exerted a restraining influence upon the anti-slavery people of Brazil. Though wise Americans may not regret the mode actually adopted among us, it would be rash to say that the evil cannot be got rid of elsewhere in a slower way and with less suffering among both blacks and whites. In Brazil they have taken the gradual plan. The bill declars free all children born of slaves after its date, it liberates all slaves belonging to the government, and it establishes an emancipation fund for the benefit of slaves not immediately liberated. In a word, there can be no doubt that the act deals a death blow to slavery, and, while allowing the institution to remain legal for a good many years, places it in a *status* by which it is likely to perish utterly, long before the arrival of its legal termination. The religious societies have already began to liberate their slaves, and their example, as well as circumstance initiated by the act of emancipation, will likely lead great numbers of the country proprietors to do the same, and as soon as possible accommodate themselves to the new condition of things introduced by abolition.

A REPORT is current that the President has requested Mr. GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, a member of the unpaid Board of Indian Commissioners, to endeavor to select a competent person for the Commissionership, in place of Mr. BRUNOT, declined. Referring whereto a Philadelphia paper expresses the hope that it is true, pointing out with force and pertinency the existing reasons why this officer should be a man in sympathy with the Board, and adding thereto the declaration that "it will be an enormous gain if professional politicians shall be excluded from participation in this appointment." We thoroughly coincide with our contemporary in this opinion, and most heartily second its wish that the report in question may turn out to be correct. Thus far the humane policy of the President with respect to the Indians, and his apparent steadfast determination to purify the Indian Bureau and break up the Ring which once controlled it, have had an excellent effect upon the mind of the country, and considerably increased the confidence which the people have reposed in him. Not the least remarkable result of this wise course, and of the public impression that the President intends to persevere in it, is the fact that while the Indian Bureau has hitherto of all positions been the one most greedily and clamorously sought after, it is now, and has for some time been without an applicant for it. Unquestionably there are plenty of people who want it, and would be glad enough to have it, provided they were permitted to conduct its affairs upon the old plan of unhindered "perquisites" and plunder. But the fact, which this illustration seems to establish, that in the degree in which special intellectual and moral fitness for office are made the prerequisite condition of obtaining it, the clamorous hordes of self seekers avoid the test and slink back into the obscurity whence they issued, would appear to constitute the very reason why the principle thus laid down with reference to the Indian Bureau should be carried out in every department of the public service. In what he has done and is doing with regard to the first, the President has the support and countenance of the people, and we are quite sure that if this method of having the office seek the man were uniformly substituted in place of the present wild and indiscriminate scramble of men for position, the effect would be correspondingly beneficial, and the President equally upheld. The faithful and rigid application of this principle throughout the entire range of governmental affairs would cut the Gordian knot at a stroke, and practically give us til the civil service reform that is needed; and it is to be earnestly hoped that the indications which at present exist of the President's intention so to apply it may continue to deepen until they grow into proof positive.

NOW WHAT?

The New York *World* is the CASSANDRA of the Democratic party. Like the Trojan princess who refused to keep her promise to the divinity who at her entreaty had bestowed on her the gift of prophecy, the *World* treacherously declined to keep faith with that advancing humanity which had conferred upon it whatever gifts of prescience it possessed. But just as incensed APOLLO, unable to withdraw from her the prophetic art, ordained that her predictions should never be believed, thus rendering futile and fruitless all her foreseeing and foretelling, so by reason of its inconstancy to the truth, has the *World* been doomed ever to see its predictions denied and to have its counsel rejected. It is also probable that the parallel will hold to the end. CASSANDRA, it will be recollected, after advising AGAMEMNON of the fate reserved for him, herself perished in the massacre; and there is every reason to suppose that the *World* will in as imilar manner go down in the doom which it prophesies for the Democratic party.

In its issue of last Friday that journal has an elaborate and weighty leader (it is double lended), upon the fatal mistake of that party, and the suicidal foolishness of its leaders, in failing to support its own movement against Tammany in the spring of last year; attributing the overwhelming disasters which have since befallen the party solely to its neglect of that advice.

The emphatic vindication which events have thus given of its own wisdom in this particular, induces it to repeat now the suggestions it has heretofore made respecting the conduct of the ensuing Presidential campaign. The *World* calls attention to the fact that it opposed the platform and nominations of 1868, believing that they predestined the party to defeat, although, "from a sense of party fidelity," it gave the ticket an earnest support. It trusts that, rendered wise by the calamities which have sprung from "opportunities lost and good advice rejected," the party will now place itself "on the right track for future success." This track, the *World* declares, is the course which it advised and advocated in 1868, namely, the adoption of a platform and candidates that afford some ground of hope for gaining Republican proselytes; therein agreeing with the Missouri *Republican* and its policy of masterly inactivity. The *World* sees and admits that "a liberal and progressive policy" is all that can save the Democratic party from complete annihilation, and vehemently urges it to take warning from its past experience. The article may probably be taken as a pretty fair indication of the drift and tenor of view and feeling among the more intelligent leaders of the party generally. Within a week or ten days, it is said, there will be a conference in New York city of as many leading Democratic politicians as can be gotten together from all parts of the country, for the purpose of conferring notes and taking counsel together with relation to the situation generally, but more particularly with regard to concert of action during the coming Presidental election, and it is likely that the article was written with partial reference to that event.

We do not very clearly see what is to be gained from the proposed conference. To be sure, the members might hang their harps upon the willows and mingle their lamentations together, but beyond this, and the funeral baked meats, the purpose is not apparent. It is a significant fact, however, and withal a remarkable tribute to the sterling value of Republican practice and policy, that with every advance of Democracy it comes nigher to our own camp and ranges nearer our own standards. Partisanship aside, this is a gratifying circumstance. The country needs rest, and the recuperation which comes from order and the sense of security. The people are not extravagant in their demand. They simply require that the verdict of the war shall be respected as irreversible, and that every law-abiding citizen, whatever his color or his creed, shall be permitted to make his home and pursue his calling wherever he elects, and that so long as he does not interfere with or jeopardize the rights of his neighbor, not a hair of his head shall be harmed. Of this liturgy they abate no jot or tittle, and the sooner Democracy can heartily say Amen thereto the better for itself and for us all.

THE INDIAN QUESTION IN ARIZONA.

The views we have heretofore on various occasions expressed concerning the actual condition of affairs in the Indian country, more particularly in Arizona, find strong confirmation in the latest official reports received by the Board of Indian Commissioners from Lieutenant WHITMAN of the United States Army, who will be remembered by many as the author of perhaps the only letter in which the actual facts of the Camp Grant massacre of last Spring were fairly and impartially stated. This officer, who is at present in charge of the new reservation established for the Apaches by VISCOUNT COOPER, under date of October 17th says of the reports which are being so industriously circulated concerning the depredations committed by the Indians, that they are principally a rehash of the old manufactured tales, and that "there is no truth in them." He adds that while certain Apaches who are under the influence of the Mexicans object to being transferred to the new reservation, COCHISE himself, with a considerable following, is willing to go at once. Altogether, he states, affairs are progressing quite as well as could be hoped for. There are now upon the reservation under his control upwards of five hundred Indians, the survivors of the massacre of April 30th, while large additions of Final Apaches are constantly being made to their number, all of whom are daily growing more docile and tractable in their general behavior. Lieutenant WHITMAN expects that this number will increase to a thousand by next month, and expresses himself confident that if the winter could be spent in convincing them that comfort, safety and kind treatment await them there, with prompt and vigorous punishment if they break faith, they will permanently remain. We refer to the matter for the reason that there is every probability the Indian Ring will, during the ensuing session of Congress, make a desperate effort to get their fingers again into the pie, for the sake of adding to the plums they have heretofore extracted at the country's expense. This, however, can hardly be done except by a reversal of the present policy of the President, and it is to be hoped that their selfish schemes for the hindrance of the pacification and civilization of the Indians may meet with the failure they so richly deserve.

GREAT bodies move slowly, and august personages are naturally expected to proceed with proper deliberateness of motion. Nevertheless, although trailing in his rear the brawny dignity of the Russian Empire, the Grand Duke ALEXIS has managed to arrive at New York not a great while behind time. Of the warmth and sincerity of the reception he will meet at the hands of the people of the United States, there can be no manner of doubt. As the son of a powerful monarch, with whom this country is on ordinary terms of diplomatic intercourse, he would be entitled to a certain amount of consideration; but as the son of a tried and trusted friend, whose evidence of good will have been as valuable and conclusive in their nature as constant in their repetition, he will everywhere receive the most hearty and unbounded welcome. The time of our stress is over and gone, but the day will never come in which the people of the United States will forget or be ungrateful to those who then stood by us, gave us their countenance, and bade us God speed.

THE LAST GERMAN UPRISING.

The political change in New York has a wider and deeper significance than appears merely in its aspect as a triumph of good citizenship over the forces of corruption and leagued rascality. It is, in fact, a radical revolution, by which not only is a powerful Ring broken up and the purer elements of the Democratic party brought to the surface, but a transfer of power is effected, the bearing and importance of which upon the future cannot be over-estimated. The Germans of New York City last Tuesday arose in their might, and, like their compatriots in France, carried everything before them in a way that must have surprised themselves almost as much as it amazed and discomfitted their adversaries.

It had long been a matter for wonder, that, with a voting power almost as great as that of the distinctively Irish, the Germans had never squarely asserted themselves and obtained something like a fair distribution of public offices with the coincident spoils. Some of the elective positions were legitimately placers of immense fortune. There were the Shrievalty, the County Clerkship, the Comptrollership, the Registry, and the Corporation Counsel's office, each with annual profits ranging from sixty to a hundred and twenty thousand dollars, monopolized year after year by Irishmen. The Germans meanwhile would be put off with a beggarly Coronor's place, always given to one, SCHIRMER, a devoted slave of Tammany, pledged to surround himself with other Irishmen and give them the lion's share of the plunder that might come to him. Recently, it is true, Tammany threw a tub to the Teutonic whale, in the shape of the County Clerkship, but MR. CHARLES E. LEOW, whom they put in it, was born in this country, and German feeling was but little more identified him than it had been with Governor HOFFMAN.

In FRANZ SIGEL the Germans had for the first time a standard bearer around whom they could rally with nationalistic unanimity and enthusiasm, and rally they did with a strength and purpose that gave him not only an immense majority over STRAUSBERGER—on whom was consolidated the full Irish vote—but also over the other candidates of the new reform party who ran on the same ticket with him.

The moral of this lesson will assuredly not be lost upon them. They have felt their strength, and it is not in human nature for those to whom this revelation is manifested to refrain from taking advantage of it. Henceforth in New York PATRICK will have to divide with HANS or take a back seat altogether. Very likely the relative positions of the two will be reversed; for while the German is slow in moving onward, he is slower still in going back. As for example: there was a time when nine-tenths of the corner groceries in New York were kept by Irishmen. Very gradually but steadily German enterprise and economy encroached upon this business, until the once powerful and thrifty Celt was compelled to retire from it, and it is now almost entirely in German hands.

So will it it in all likelihood be with politics. The Germans having tasted of the fat things will hereafter seek and secure more and more of them, and the crumbs from the table which have been doled out to them will fall to the lot of those who, when in power, treated them so grudgingly. The infusion of German or Dutch blood into foreign nationality into American affairs, even though strictly local, is to be deprecated; but, where it is unavoidable, few will doubt that there is less liability of danger to our institutions from the comparatively conservative influences of Fatherland than are to be feared from the reckless turbulence which unhappily springs from the soil of "the ould dart."

WE referred the other day to some of the disastrous results of the late protracted strike at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The *British Medical Journal* gives a number of painfully interesting statistics concerning its sequel, taken from the returns of the resident medical officer of the Central Dispensary. This dispensary returns show that, although the strike has ended, many of its deplorable consequences still remain. The number of admissions to the dispensary, and the death rate of the town, both continue considerably above the average of corresponding weeks in former years, the reason assigned being the privative effects of the strike itself. That a large number of the diseases treated have been due to starvation is said to be shown by the heavy draft on the Samaritan fund, which supplies beef and wine to such dispensary patients as require them. Numerous cases of small-pox have also been observed in persons more or less physically reduced, in consequence of being thrown out of work. The *Journal* also states that the want entailed on the working classes by the late strike is only too likely to prepare the way for an outbreak of fever on the accession of cold weather.

THE following resolutions were recently adopted by the Boston Board of Trade:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to Congress such a revision of the internal taxes as may tend to promote economy in the expenditures of the Government, to check monopoly and encourage competition in trade and manufacture, facilitate the mutual and profitable exchange of products between us and other nations, to diminish the growing antagonism between capital and labor, and so protect native industries by cheapening the necessities and comforts of life to the mass of our people.

Resolved, That the construction of sea going ships and steamers should be promoted, and that foreign commerce should be fostered by the abatement of unnecessary taxes, and not by granting bounties or subsidies, and that every obstacle which prevents the merchants of the United States from becoming owners of ships or steamers should be removed.

We observe that certain papers of free trade tendencies publish the above to show the progress that is making in public sentiment favorable to Revenue Reform. It foreshadows a kind of Reform which is little to be dreaded, and indicates no great strides towards free trade. Any system that embraces as a cardinal principal "protection to native industries," cannot be greatly dreaded or very palatable to free traders.

Manufacturing in Philadelphia.

It is claimed that the census returns for Philadelphia do not show with exactness the total amount of the annual production of the various branches of industry of that city, and that at least a dozen of establishments of over a million each are not included upon the census roll, while hundreds of others are made to appear in an erroneous light owing to the placing of decimal points in wrong places. The census representsthe total manufacturing production for 1870 at something over $200,000,000, whereas there is good reason for saying that it was in the neighborhood of $225,000,000. In 1860 the production was something less than $161,000,000. An approximate estimate of present industries in the city places the number of manufacturing establishments at 8,200; the money capital invested at $250,000,000; these are run by a steam and water power equal to 45,000-horse power. The number of hands employed are about 140,000; of these 10,000 are males and 40,000 females. The total amount of wages paid during the year was $60,000,000, making the average annual salary, male and femal inclusive $428 each per year. The value of material used is put down at $150,000,000, and the total production, as stated, at $225,000,000.

Appointment by the Governor.

Governor Geary has appointed Hon. A. G. Olmsted, of Potter county, as an additional law judge in the judicial district of Bucks and Montgomery counties, in the place of Judge Ross, promoted to the president judgeship at the late elections. Mr. Olmsted was the late Senator from Tioga and Potter counties, and was unanimously recommended by the bar of Bucks and Montgomery.

A MICHIGAN dairyman has lately published his method of packing butter. He has oaken tubs with heads at each end. They are fourteen inches in diameter at the top, nine inches at the bottom, and sixteen inches high. In picking, a cambric bag is made to fit the tub. The butter is put in the tub as it stands on the small end—the sack being long enough to extend above the edges of the tub—and is pressed down firmly until within an inch and a half from the top, when a circular cloth is laid over it, the edges of the sack turned over them, and a layer of fine salt placed on it. The head is now put in its place, the tub turned up, and the butter in the sack of course falling down to the bottom, leaves a space all round it, which is filled with brine poured through a hole in the small end. When full the hole is corked up tight. The butter floats in the brine and is effectually preserved from the air, and will keep for an almost indefinite period.

A FLORENCE letter describes the season in the following seductive language: "Now we are enjoying the delicious Italian autumn weather, in praise of which we have so often sung a song. The sky is of a soft blue, clear as crystal. The grapes are all gathered, and with enough reserved for the table for three months, the rest are trodden into the crimson juice which are to help to keep our hearts cheerful for another year. The harvest is bountiful enough to satisfy the most devout and watchful expectations. Making despondency has hushed to make place for failure, for there is wine enough for all, and the song of satisfaction is sung, as in the good old days."

IT is likely that Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts, who, with Mr. Evarts, has been appointed counsel for the United States before the Geneva tribunal, will decline that position for reasons of a private nature, one of which is said to be his disinclination to make another trip to Europe, from which he has only returned since his appointment was announced.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the New York belles has determined to create a sensation at Prince Alexis's ball by having her hair lit up with little gas jets, the reservoir of which is to be concealed amidst a wilderness of false braids, puffs and curls, and a French twist. She is to pay $10 for dressing her hair for the evening, and arranging her crown of blazing stars, while she pays a hundred and fifty for the false hair added to her own abundant tresses. This is not an original idea of the young ladies, however. It was a device of Miss Fanny Caster, of Boston, who was first married to a grandson of old Peter Lorrillard, and, after his death, to Mr. Ronals, a brother-in-law of Senator Conkling. She wore such a head-dress on one occasion at a ball at the Tuileries, in Paris. She was a brilliant star for a long time in Parisian society. Her romantic career was closed recently by her death, from consumption, at the Isle of Wight, England.

The Austrian women have certain legal rights of life, limb and liberty which those in America might be happy to boast. They can refuse to accompany their husbands to any locality which endangers their liberty, life or health, and, unless married to militia men, can refuse to be parties to perpetual peregrinations, and to settling in foreign countries.

The city of St. Paul has certainly made rapid strides during the past twelve months, both as regards population and increase in the number of public and private buildings. The last census was taken in the summer of 1870, when the population was about 21,000. At the present time, competent judges are confident that the population is not less than 25,000.

Says a Chicago paper: "The majority of the banks in this city continue with a surplus of funds for which they can find no satisfactory employment. Shipments of grain and provisions are large, and the purchase of both time and sight bills on New York against these furnishes occupation for a considerable portion of their funds, but there is scarcely any mercantile paper offered, and this usual means of employment for bank money is, for the present, unavailable.

The *Independent Belge*, in alluding to the purchase of pictures in Europe for the Metropolitan Museum of art in this city, expresses an apprehension that, if the Americans do not take to the business of collecting fine paintings and other objects of taste, the nations of Europe will stand a poor chance in the competition, and the richest treasures of their galleries will gradually be carried off. It also notes the fact that the museum is having an illustrated catalogue prepared, the plates for which are being made in Brussels by M. Jules Jacquemort, a French engraver of considerable note.

The number of journalistic deaths in New York city during the past three years is set down at thirteen in all, and the money sunk in those unfortunate enterprises cannot have been less than $250,000.

The secret of the excellence of French leather, so famous in every market of the globe, consists in using strong tan (that is, the bark of young trees), in packing the leather in the vats dry, and wetting the least possible; and, finally, in letting the leather stay a long time in the vats.

A cotton planter's velocipede has been invented in South Carolina, by means of which a man may sit on a cushion, under an umbrella, with his cotton basket carried to his hand, and gather his crop. When his basket is full, by a simple reversion he can transform his velocipede to a wheelbarrow, on which he can carry his cotton to a place of deposit without even the labor of lifting it to his shoulder. The same machine can be used for pulling peas.

A Judge in Iowa attempted to settle the disputed ownership of a calf Solomon-fashion, by depositing the calf midway between the residences of the contesting parties, and noting the direction it took. The calf, who was not posted in the Scriptures, cocked his tail, bounded over the fence, and was in the next township before the counsel had time to move an arrest of judgment.

The latest educational returns of France show that the average education of the people is hardly any better than in Italy or in Spain, where a very large majority can neither read nor write. Of four million children under thirteen years of age between eight and a quarter of them had no education whatever. It is stated that several departments have already adopted compulsory education, and others are considering it.

The slaughter of patridges has commenced in real earnest, these poor birds appearing to have no friend in any direction. At the prices paid for these birds it appears that it would pay to breed them as chickens are bred, a something which seems feasible from the fact that they seem to take to close confinement and will breed in confinement, if suitable accommodations are provided.

The navy yard at Philadelphia was the scene of considerable commotion last week, caused by the removal of a veritable sarcophagus from the hold of the United States steamer Richmond, just arrived from Madeira. The receptacle is said to contain the dust and bones of some Egyptian king. Its weight is about six tons; eight feet in length, two feet in width, and four feet high. The lid weighs about two tons. On the front tablet is a representation of a trio of angels extending a wreath of laurels and flowers to a figure whose general outline is indistinct. The chiseling and carving are generally excellent. The foot of the lid contains no inscription or device. In fact there is nothing about it calculated to lead to the supposition that it is sanctified by holding the dust and bones of the Apostles. The sarcophagus is said to have been discovered at Mycenæ, and was purchased by one of our United States Consuls for the Metropolitan Antiquarian Society of New York city, whence it will be sent in a few days.

Single men in Milwaukee have effected an organization for the purpose of establishing a joint stock hotel for their accommodation. The management of the institution is to be in the hands of a board of trustees, and the great object of the association is to furnish an economical home for unmarried men, securing for them also an asylum in case of sickness. The movement is a good one, and, if successful, worthy of imitation.

In Boston a man has been arrested and held to answer for driving a horse afflicted with the disease known as the glanders. The disease prevails to a considerable extent in that city, and the prosecution arises from an apprehension that the human beings was liable to danger from the infection. Within a few weeks a man died, who was afflicted with this contagious disease, which he had contracted by coming in contact with an infected horse. Eminent physicians pronounce it more dangerous than the small-pox, and more insidious than that obnoxious disease. Persons passing under the head of a horse suffering from the glanders are liable to take the disease.

PERSONAL.

This decidedly unconvenient incident is related by the St. Louis *Democrat*: While a case was being tried before Judge Jones, Colonel Slayback objected to some testimony, and the Judge having overruled his objection, the Colonel made the remark that there was no use in objecting in that court. Judge Jones, hearing the words, said: "I will fine you five dollars for making that remark. Colonel Slayback drew his purse from his pocket, took a five dollar bill between the thumb and fore-finger of his dexter hand, and with an expression of countenance not childlike or bland, flung it to the court, remarking: "I will pay it with a great deal of pleasure. I will not receive your decision while I'm speaking. This is not a fineable offense." Judge Jones said he was sorry to have to fine a lawyer for indecorum conduct, to which the Colonel remarked that he did not require any lessons in decorum, and that Jones himself was the only Judge on the St. Louis bench that ever accused him of indecorous conduct.

It is not generally known that the Duke of Reichstadt was in love with Fanny Elsler, the celebrated *danseuse*, and that Louis Napoleon, six or seven years after the Duke's death, intended to marry her in London. Fanny Elsler promptly rejected his proposals. She had been secretly married a year or two previously. Her younger sister, also an eminent *danseuse*, is the mistress of Prince Albert of Prussia.

The novel which Mr. Fields mentioned in *Our Monthly Gallery* as having been long in Hawthorne's mind, and which he said long ago he intended to write, viz.: the "Story of a Deathless Man," has lately been found among Hawthorne's papers, and is to appear next year in America and in England.

Mr. Gladstone is said to be a great pedestrian, and as proof of his powers in this walk of life, the London *Globe* says that when returning from his recent official residence at Balmoral Castle he walked the distance from the castle to Ghova (twenty-six miles) "on foot" as the *Globe* has it, though nobody would suspect for an instant that he walked it on his hands.

Humboldt and Lamartine first met on the top of Vesuvius. It was on the eve of an eruption, but Lamartine descended the crater. For this hazardous feat Humboldt considered him a fool. And because Humboldt remained at the surface, Lamartine always pronounced him to be superficial.

The Emperor of Brazil visited the great Italian novelist, Manzoni, recently. After the aged Manzoni had expressed his gratitude for the honor done him, the Emperor replied, "It is I who feel honored in having been received by you. Ages to come will remember Alessandro Manzoni, whilst a few years will efface the memory of Don Pedro d'Alcantara."

The Rt. Hon. William Gurney, M. P., the Commissioner for Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington, arrived in Philadelphia a few days ago and was formally entertained by the Union League. He is sixty years of age, and represented to be in all respects a very agreeable gentleman.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow has been elected President of a railroad in Texas, and has gone to that State to live.

Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, has an invitation from the faculty and students of Cornell University to make a first-class horse-shoe for them with his left hand, and in consideration of the work of art they will give two thousand dollars to the city.

The Baltimore *American* is advised that Reverdy Johnson is to go to Columbia, S. C., to defend the Ku-Klux prisoners to be tried there at the November term of the United States Circuit Court.

A New Thing in Physiology—White Man Turning Black.

The San Francisco *Examiner* says a gentleman of that city, about twenty-five years of age, ruddy complexion and curly red hair, who had an unfortunate and painful ulcer on the left arm, resisting all previous modes of treatment, yielded to the request of trying the effect of transplanting a piece of skin to the ulcer from another person. The ulcer was prepared in the usual manner by his physician, and a bit of skin about an inch square was taken from the arm of a fine healthy negro man and immediately placed on the ugly ulcer, and then carefully dressed and bandaged. The skin transplantation had the desired effect. Healthy granulation sprang up, and the unsightly ulcer soon healed. Some time afterwards he went to his physician and told him that ever since the sore healed the black skin transplanted began to spread, and it was increasing. About one-third of his arm was completely negroed. The Doctor himself is alarmed. The only possibility is that the whole skin of this white man will become negro. This is a new thing under the sun. It would be difficult indeed to explain the physiological process which takes place to bring about such a skin change as this. The problem is, how can the coloring matter of the skin be so radically changed? And how is this pigment change propagated? It is certain that the law of capillary attraction plays no insignificant part in the spreading process. Grafting pears on a apple tree has communicated to the apples a pear taste.

Brigham Young's Finances.

[From the Salt Lake (Utah) Review, November 3.]

On the eve of Brigham's departure a levy was made upon the several quorums of Seventies, Twelves, etc., and even poor women (a very few) borrowed a small amount to pay for bonds and attorneys on the part of the prophet after his departure. In this way about ten thousand dollars were raised outside of perhaps every public treasury, especially the municipal, which does not admit of even of a report to the tax and license payers. When the matter shall be fully investigated, it will most likely be found that funds for a future settlement have been amply provided. In order to save the English Bank deposits and the ready cash on hand, the several quorums of Seventies and the several smaller lights, have advanced the necessary traveling expenses for the present, which must be admitted to be very clever on the part of the dyed-in-the wool saints.

Selected Miscellany.

Song for November.

The brown fogs are rising,
The yellow leaves falling,
The song-birds are silent,
The harsh winds are wailing;
The days have shrunk shorter,
The nights have grown longer,
Warmth becomes weaker,
Cold waxes stronger;
Yet, in clove darkness
Which no eye can sever,
The world-strength is shapin;
Blossoms forever!

Life is fast sinking,
Sun-like and bright,
As out of the heavens
Falls the great night!
Yet, fear I never
Leaving this earth-place,
Knowing the grave is
Also a birth-place,
And the soul, growing
With God-power vernal,
Will it not burst into
Blossoms eternal?

AN English army surgeon, writing to the London *Times*, traces the supposed impending visit of cholera to a "monster religious meeting" on the Ganges. He says that he was in one of the worst cholera districts in India in the year 1867. Preparations were then making for a gathering at Hurdwar on the Ganges. The medical officers of the army warned the Government of the danger of such an assemblage. The authorities could not, or would not interfere. The multitude assembled, in number about 200,000. In forty-eight hours after the gathering the cholera broke out among them. The multitudes, panic-stricken, scattered north, south, east and west carrying the seeds of the disease with them. From this beginning, and not from Persia, this writer contends the cholera is spreading. Persia received its infection from the assemblage on the Ganges. The writer says that these monster pilgrimages are held at stated times. If some one could furnish data by which it could be shown that the "meetings" and the outbreak of cholera occur in the same year, the case might be made out.

If the perplexing problem of the origin of species is not solved it will surely not be for lack of theories on that point. We find in an exchange the following, which, though rather whimsical and far-fetched, is about as rational as some that have provoked a good deal of serious discussion. It is said to be a tradition among the Seminole Indians that when the Great Spirit came to people the earth, he made three men, all with fair complexions, and having led them to the margin of a small lake, bade them leap in and wash. One instantly obeyed, and came out fairer than before. The second hesitated, and the water becoming foul, he emerged of a bright copper color, while the third, hesitating still longer, came out black as mud. The Great Spirit then laid before them three packages, and out of pity for the misfortune of his color, gave the black man the first choice. He chose the heaviest, and found it to contain spades, hoes and implements of labor. The red man chose the next heavy package, and received apparatus for hunting, fishing and carrying on war. The third and lightest package was left for the white man, and in it he found pens, ink and paper, the engines of the mind, and foundation of the white man's superiority.

A presiding elder of the United Brethren Church, while preaching, was much annoyed by persons talking and laughing. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said: "I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church. In the early part of my ministry I made a great mistake. As I was preaching a young man who sat just before me was constantly laughing, talking and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service one of the official members came and said to me, 'you made a great mistake; that young man whom you reproved is an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church, lest I should repeat that mistake and reprove another idiot.' During the rest of the service at least, there was good order.

Among the almost inaccessible hills that skirt Southern Hindoostan there dwell the Todas (a Tamil word for herdsman), a race once numerous but now consisting of less than 600 souls. They are the relic of some ancient nation long since stranded in India perhaps descendants of the Scythians who invaded the East centuries ago, compelled for preservation to resort to the fastnesses of the mountains), whose appearance, language and customs separate them utterly from Hindoos and Mohammedans. Lords of the soil, receiving from the English government an annual tribute, unconnected with other hill tribes, dwelling in peculiar habitations, speaking a mixed language, their traditions faint, their religion unique, their occupation wholly pastoral,—buffaloes to all Christian missions,—averse to war, and understanding and accepting the fact of constant decrease of population, they present a problem to ethnologists which it is difficult to solve. In appearance the Toda is the very opposite to the Hindoo. He is tall, athletic, of a light brown complexion, with large, dark eyes and features of Romish cast. The hair, whether of men or women, is never cut. Clothing of both sexes is the same, consisting of a single cotton robe. Their demeanor is in striking contrast to other natives of India; devoid of cringing, rarely timid, and to Europeans almost always confident and self-possessed. The race is brave, but unwarlike; for the best guides after game, but the worst protectors in danger. Like the North American Indian, the Toda is capable of bearing great fatigue, of long abstinence from food, and of tracking wild animals with unerring instinct. The women are large and coarse, with no pretensions to good looks. In a climate unsuitable to them, with no artificial covering upon their heads, their hair attains a luxuriance most extraordinary. They have few children. The race is steadily decreasing. Their villages—munds—consist of a few scattered huts of an oval shape, situated in some secluded spot in the woods or fastnesses of the mountains. As their whole employment consists in caring for their herds of buffalo, it is around these munds that their pastures and pens, their dairys and cheese vats, assortments of stock and selections of breed, rearing of calves and fattening leaves for slaughter, are to be found. The buffalo is the sole possession of the Toda. He cultivates no land, engages in no merchandise, cares for no commerce. His subsistence is from the milk and flesh of the buffalo alone. In care of them he spends his simple life, migrating from one pasture to another as necessity requires, shunning all approach to the shores of other men, and asserting among the hills his exclusive right to the soil.

More About the Indians.

A letter from Mr. Granville Stuart, published in the St. Louis *Republican*, gives an interesting account of the condition of the eight Indian tribes in the Rocky Mountain region. His description of their comparatively peaceful and well disposed habits tallies with that given a few days ago in the Commissioner of the tribes in Oregon and Washington Territory. Mr. Stuart says that the Shoshones have a reservation in Wind River Valley, and depend on the Indian Department for a living. They are contentedly learning to farm. The Snakes and Bannacks are on two reservations in Montana. They have sixty-five acres under cultivation. The Flatheads and Pend Orilles are partially civilized, and have farms of their own. The Nez Perces are quiet and well disposed, and stay on their reservation. The Crows are in the Yellowstone Valley, and have one hundred and twelve acres under cultivation. The Blackfeet and Piegans hunt along the Teton river. The Indians of Montana are more contented than heretofore. Mr. Stuart thinks that the Indians have suffered great injustice and cruelty.

The Martyrs of Neglect.

It is not too much to say that tens of thousands are now suffering from biliousness, indigestion, constipation, periodical fevers, general debility, and nervous affections, who might be restored to perfect health within a month or less by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The multitudes who have been cured of these and other ailments by the use of this well known specific are always ready to testify to its virtue as a preventive and a remedy. They are spread over the whole country; they are eager to praise and recommend it, and yet notwithstanding its vast popularity, there are many invalids, and many who are continually exposed to the epidemical diseases of this season, against which it is powerless, who through indifference or incredulity neglect to seize the opportunity to cure and means of prevention, which they have only to reach out their hands to obtain. This is strange; it is one of the anomalies of human nature which it is impossible to account for or explain. It is, however, quite certain that every day the number of these Martyrs of Neglect is diminishing. This is proved by the statistics of the sales of the great remedy. During the present fall the demand for it has increased beyond all precedent, and it seems as if in the end the entire community would realize the important fact, that when all other medicines prescribed for the above complaints fail, it can and does effect a cure. As a protection against the diseases most common at this season, there is nothing comparable with it.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—
GEO. F. COMLEY,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
A. P. CALLOW.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
JAMES BLACKMORE.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.
Extra quality 25-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company.

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLE-GHENY, MAHONING, PORTAGE, STARK, LUCTUNDA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, SALEM, and all other points in the northern part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Referred to—Tradesmen's National Bank, Philadelphia.
DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. HASTINGS, H. P. MCINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all taxes now assessed, or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, November 11, 1871.

There has been an active inquiry for money at all our banks during the week, but much of the demands upon them could not be met. Many good borrowers have been forced to the open market, which has, too, but meagrely supplied. However, high rates generally bring the money. It is not possible to give accurate quotations for loan rates, as much is borrowed on private terms. Some call loans were made with government bonds as collateral, at about nine per cent.

—There is so little doing in local stocks as to hardly deserve mention. Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds are very dull, but the new 7s seem to be taking their places. Columbia oil stock is offered at 20½ against 20 bid, without changing hands much.

Government securities have been quite firm during the week on a moderate business, though hardly as strong to-day. There is but a comparatively small amount of bonds for sale in the market, but notwithstanding the predictions made by some parties a few weeks since, that the sales by insurance companies at New York would be of enormous extent. With easier money and a steady demand for Governments at the lower prices ruling since the late financial disturbances, a firm market is looked for. It is anticipated that the operations tending to the call-ing in of five-twenties and issue of new bonds next month will be conducted without serious disturbance in financial circles, and the same opinion is apparently held in London.

It is remarked by the New York *Commercial Advertiser* to-day that the decline in Pacific Mail from the prices made before the 6th inst., like the differences between the cash and on seiters' option before that date, is connected with the working of the modern plan for controlling corporations without owning the stock. It merely means, in effect, the great-est movement ever known in the history of the Pacific Mail Steamship enterprise, people who wished to elect themselves directors of a company, or to control the election of their own interest, did actually own the stock, and voted it in person. Lately, however, a cheaper method has been brought into vogue. This consists in getting stock into the desired names, either by borrowing (ostensibly for use in making deliveries in the market), as in the Cornelius Vanderbilt case, now in the course of perpetration; or by buying the stock for cash, as in the Jay Gould-Erastus Corning case, and selling it out on seller's option deliverable when the time comes, as in the present case of Pacific Mail. In neither case has the title or owner, the "stockholder of record," the shadow of a right to vote on issues or on the election unless he is also the actual owner. In the Pittsburgh matter the attempt to "convert" into certain names, without ownership, is a matter, as we suppose, for the consideration of the Courts of the State of Ohio. These Courts can be set in motion by stockholders who object to the proposed lease; and equally, we imagine, by the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs of the State of Ohio, who does not hold quite such a sinecure as the State Engineer of New York in such matters. But, in the Pacific Mail election, we will remind those who are interested in the election of Directors, that the January lives under a charter, and is subject to the New York laws as to the power of voting.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 11, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:15 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
C. & N. W.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chic. & Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Reading	100	100	100	100	100¼	100¼
Harlem	125	125	125			
Mich. Central	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Lake Shore	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Illinois Central	133	133	133	133	133	133
Cleve. & Pitts.	124	124	124	124¼	124¼	124¼
C. & N. W. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Do. pref.						
Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
St. Paul	36	36	36	36	36	36
St. Paul pref.	76	76	76	76	76	76
Toledo & Wabash	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Ohio & Miss.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Cinc. & Alton			114½			
Do. pref.			120			
Union Pacific			64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
W. U. Tel.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	45	44½	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
Adams Ex.						
Wells F. Ex.						
American Ex.						
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾
Lehigh Navigation	46
Catawissa preferred	47
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	69
Lehigh Valley Railroad	56¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	54¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129½
Schuylkill Navigation	15¾
Reading	94

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 11.—Scotch pig continues in good demand, and with a light stock and advancing foreign markets, prices here are very firm; no notice sake of 50 tons Glengarnock at $35 50@ 75 do Coltness, $34 50, gold; 500 do Eglinton, and to arrive, 250 do Glengarnock, on private terms; 500 do Eglinton, $35 for Glengarnock and steady at $34 for Eglinton, $35 for Glengarnock and $36@ 40 for Coltness; we quote Gartsherrie nominally $37—none now here. Scotch is a good demand for American, but in the absence of supplies, business is confined to small quantities at $56@ 60 for No. 1, and $31 for No. 2 c.x.; 2,000 Forge sold on private terms. Wrought scrap is in moderate request, and we note sales of 500 tons No. 1, Eastern delivery, at a private price. New rails remain quiet, but steady at quoted rates.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

November 11.—Pig iron is scarce and held firmly, as most of the furnaces have sold several months ahead. Sales of 400 tons Lehigh Crane No. 1 Foundry at $25@26; 100 tons No. 2 Foundry at $20, and 200 tons Forge for winter delivery at Hoboken, at $24 50 cash.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron meets a light demand at $2@2 25 per lb.

Boilers—Are for charged.

Scotch Pig—We quote at $36@37, with small sales.

Scrap Iron—Sells at $3@3 50 gross, as to quality.

Rails are steady at $4 75@5 gross.

Anchors and Chains—Are unchanged. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at four 8c per lb.—*Price Current.*

Prices are firmer; sales of 400 tons No. 1 at $37@ 38; No. 2 at $36, and 1,000 tons of Forge at Hoboken at $34 50 @ ton. But iron is quoted at $32 50@34, and sales at $4 50@ 5 per lb. We quote Scotch pig at $36@37 @ ton.—*North American.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 11, 1871.

REMARKS.—The anticipated rise in the rivers has not yet taken place, nor from present indications will it come soon. The week closes on a uniform market. The reduction in the price of coffees and sugars has not been recovered. All leading articles are held firmly at unchanged prices. Trade in all branches is reported fair for the season. Below we give a carefully revised statement of the market, remarking that the figures denote the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We are reported a sale of two car loads good winter on track at $2 @ bush. Receipts 333 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well supplied, with sales at 80@90 @ gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4c; refined, 4½@4¾c; pearls, 9½c; pots, 7¼c; nitrate soda, 4½@4¾c.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut $7 50@ $8 50.

BRANS—White navy $3 00 @ bush; medium $2 50.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade is reported fair on all the following quotations: Sugar-cured hams 15@16c; ribbed sides 8½c; short ribbed 9c; clearsides 9¾c; breakfast bacon 11¾c; sugar-cured shoulders 7½c; plain shoulders 5c; hats sausage 11c; lard, in tierces, 10c; lard in kegs 11½c; lard in barrels, 10c; Mess pork $14 50. Dried beef 17½c. Receipts 2,771 pieces bacon, 97 barrels lard.

BEANS—Are reported sales at 30@35c @ bu.

BAKED AND POWDERED SUGARS—Are quoted at 9c @ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER—Receipts have fallen off, being only 22 packages, before prices are firm at the recent advance; prime table butter commands 23@25c @ lb. There is little or no demand for medium and common.

CHEESE—Receipts 185 boxes. We quote New York Goshen 19c@19½c; do factory 14@15c; Ohio Factory at 14c; Dairy at 10@12c @ lb.

CRACKERS—Boston sc; butter 7½c; cream 24c; fruit 12½c; ginger snaps 12½c; pretzels 12½c; Scotch 12½c; soda 12½c; sugar 12½; water 10c; wine 10c; lemon jumbles, 12½c; assorted jumbles and sugar jumbles 14c.

CRUSHED SUGAR—We quote $4 00@4 50 per bushel as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—The demand continues very active, particularly for $6 Sackett's and Berries, which are held at $12@18 per barrel; other varieties $11@12.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 12c; short weight 11c; mould 12c @ lb.

CHEESE—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Cincinnati plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 @ bbl.

CHARCOAL—Sales of hole-chipped for the test made at 26c @ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00; Philadelphia $7 50.

CIDER—We are reported sales at $5 50@6 50@8 50 @ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 11@12½c @ lb; quarters 8@9c; apples, 3@3½c.

EGGS—In the market is firm at 28@30c per dozen for prime fresh.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 328 bbls. Business is reported fair at the following quotations: Superfine—Fancy brands are held at $7 75; good Ohio winter $7 50 Minnesota for bakers $7 75; Wisconsin for bakers $8 75. Minnesota, Milwaukee, white wheat $8 50; Fanhandle, southern amber, $7 50; Morning Star, red winter, $7 50. Rye flour, $5 00 @ bbl. We are reported an active demand for buckwheat.

FEATHERS—Live goose, No. 1, 72@75c for round and the usual advance for mixed.

GROCERIES.—Sugar cane coffees have not recovered from the late decline. Following are the ruling quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; ordinary 21c; Mocha 34c; Java, Mandheling, white wheat 29@30; Fanhandle, southern amber, $7 50; Morning Star, red winter, $7 50. Rye flour, $5 00 @ bbl. We are reported an active demand for buckwheat.

Sugars—Refined sugars are unchanged. All leading articles are held firmly at unchanged prices. Trade in all branches is reported fair for the season. Below we give a carefully revised statement of the market, remarking that the figures denote the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We are reported a sale of two car loads good winter on track at $2 @ bush. Receipts 333 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well supplied, with sales at 80@90 @ gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4c; refined, 4½@4¾c; pearls, 9½c; pots, 7¼c; nitrate soda, 4½@4¾c.

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BRANS—White navy $3 00 @ bush; medium $2 50.

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BEANS—We

THE VERY LATEST.

DELAYS OF ALEXIS.

The Anxiously-Watched-for Russian Not Here Yet.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

NEW YORK, November 11.—There was considera. ble excitement in town this evening, caused by the announcement that the Russian Prince had arrived in the lower bay. The basis for the report was the arrival of one of the Russian frigates below.

ALEXIS NOT HERE YET.

QUARANTINE, N. J., November 13.—The Russian clipper Abreck, Captain Schantz, thirty-two days from Madeira, anchored in the lower bay last night. Captain Schantz says that he parted company with the Admiral about twenty-seven days ago, and that their arrival here may be expected at any moment. The Abreck was boarded by the Revenue cutter Northerner at seven o'clock this morning.

CATACZKY VISITS THE ABRECK.

NEW YORK, November 12.—To-day Mr. Cataczky, the Russian Minister, accompanied by a select party of ladies and gentlemen, proceeded down the bay in General Aspinwall's yacht, and went aboard the Abreck. They were received with the usual honors. Subsequently they visited Admiral Rowan's flagship, and spent some time, and mutual congratulations were exchanged. The Abreck left Madeira in company with the frigate Svetlana and the corvette Bogatire. When in longitude 21, latitude 30, Vice Admiral Possiet, Chief of the Squadron, gave orders for the Abreck to take a southerly course and proceed under steam to New York to endeavor to until the arrival of the Svetlana and Bogatire.

THE "HERALD" JENKINS TELLS ABOUT IT.

We are indebted to the Herald for the annexed particulars of the reception of the Abreck: At day break a strange vessel was made out, and the Stars and Stripes run up by the Congress, responded to by the blue flag of Russia, quickly followed by the national salute of twenty-one guns from the Russian vessel, with the American flag at the main. The Congress rejoined from her battery of nine-inch guns. Lieut. Commander Robeson was aroused aboard the Abreck to convey the compliments of Admiral Rowan and tender the usual courtesies to a man-of-war. The Captain accepted an invitation to dine with the Admiral, and running a Vice Admiral's flag to the fore, fired a salute of fifteen guns, which was returned by the Congress. At an entertainment on the Abreck her chief officer gave the toast, "We are all glad to be in New York and drink to the American people with joy;" the Abreck has not seen the rest of the fleet since the third day after leaving Madeira, and being a slow sailer, expected the others to be here ahead. It is believed they are close at hand, unless they went to Bermuda to repair the Bogatire's boilers.

MORMONDOM.

The Great Mining Cases—Outrages Pending the Suits—Nothing Heard from Brigham.

SALT LAKE, November 12.—Accounts from Provo represent all manner of outrages pending the suits of the Eureka Mining Company vs. the King David and Mary Henrietta Companies. Two of the witnesses for the defendants were assailed with slung shots and badly injured might before last, and on Friday Mayor Wall and Superintendent of the Mary Henrietta was shot at twice, narrowly escaping with his life. The miners almost unanimously espouse the Mary Henrietta.

The *Herald* this morning publishes a letter from St. George relative to the conference there, but not a word in regard to Brigham. This is remarkable, as hitherto every movement of Brigham, when away from the city, has been reported daily, both by letter and telegram.

The funeral of J. R. Kimball, of the firm of Kimball & Lawrence, which took place this afternoon, was attended by all classes of people, Mormons and Gentiles. The procession was one of the most solemn ever witnessed in the Territory. Kimball never was a Mormon, but he married La Veista, a Mormon, a seceder from the church, is a polygamist.

The re-opening of the United States District Court, and the re-assembling of the Grand Jury to-morrow, is anticipated with much interest. It is understood that Hosea Stout, one of the party confined at Camp Douglass, under indictment for murder with Mayor Wall and others, has made application to the Supreme Court of the United States for release upon a writ of *habeas corpus*.

A FAMILY SLAUGHTERED.

Husband, Wife and Son Murdered in their House at Henryville, Ind.—Two Daughters Fatally Hurt—No Clue to the Murderers.

LOUISVILLE, November 12.—This morning a family named Parks were found murdered in their house, near Henryville, Ind., consisting of Cyrus M. Parks and his wife Isabella, aged about seventy years, and daughters, Eveline, aged seventeen, and Ellen, aged fifteen. The heads of all were terribly beaten and crushed with some blunt instrument. Neighbors of Mr. Parks, wife and son were scattered about the room. They were found by the two daughters, who were found sitting in the kitchen alive, but delirious and fatally hurt. Shots had been heard in the night by the neighbors, but the bodies were no bullet marks. Information was promptly forwarded to the police here. Mr. Parks was a leading member of the church near his house and much esteemed in the community. No clue is obtained to the murderers. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity, and should the villains be discovered they will probably be instantly lynched.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Man Murders Two of his Children and Attempts to Murder his Wife.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—A horrible murder was committed near Osage Mission, Kansas, on the night of the 6th inst. The facts elicited at the Coroner's inquest are as follows: John F. Alboni, the perpetrator of the crime, having recently met with pecuniary losses, murdered his wife and adopted family, and on the 6th instant procured chloroform, and during the night administered it to his wife and two little girls aged ten months and two years. About four o'clock in the morning Mrs. Finnegan awoke from the stupor produced by the chloroform, and discovered her husband in the act of driving a ten-penny nails into the head of the children, and, flying to the rescue of her babes, she found them expiring from the effects of chloroform, with the hatchet and nails. She succeeded in disarming her husband, gave the alarm, and he was taken into custody. A letter was found tacked to the wall of the room, addressed to some of his relatives, in which he stated that in consequence of his mind being in such condition that he could do nothing, he had decided to kill himself and family, excepting his son Clarence.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1871, 7:30 P.M.)

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue high with clear weather to-night, followed by cloudy weather on Monday in the Middle and Eastern States. The cloud and rain will extend very generally over the Mississippi Valley and Eastward over the Ohio Valley and Lake Huron; fresh and southeasterly winds on Lake Michigan to-night; elsewhere dangerous winds are not anticipated. Cautionary signals are ordered for this evening and Milwaukee, Sandusky.

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1 A. M.—At the signal station upon the summit of Mount Washington, at five last evening, the wind was blowing sixty miles an hour from the north, thermometer fifteen above zero, with a light snow falling. There was quite a frost at Louisville last night. On Saturday night thin ice formed in this city. The Auroen Borealis was reported this morning at 12:40 from Rochester, New York. A small number of meteors were also observed. The observer at Chicago reports an unusual number of meteors.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

MESSRS. Griffin, Treworth and Eugene, proprietors of Unsworth's Minstrels, from New York, were arrested at London last night, and lodged in jail. Their engagement on a ball writh sued out by their agent, N. B. Roberts, for $566 back salary and a printing bill. The account was not disputed by the showmen, but they refused to pay the claim until Roberts released to them the printer. A watch and a diamond ring was pledged with $140 cash, and the prisoners were released and left yesterday for Harlem, N. Y.

The tobacco manufacturers of Covington, Ky., on Saturday adopted resolutions declaring in favor of a uniform tax on manufactured tobacco; the abolition of the bonded warehouse system; of the tax on sales by dealers; requesting congressional intervention to prevent the consignment of leaf or raw tobacco by wholesale or retail, and fraud by peddlers, and favoring the absolute destruction of confiscated tobacco.

The Chinese Consul at Los Angeles is investigating the affairs connected with the late riot. The Chinese property seized at the time of the fire for the name, but without authority of the United States Marshal, has been released to the owners, but none of the money stolen has been returned.

Louis Vanderhook, of Chicago, a passenger on the eastward bound train from Kansas City, shot himself on Friday morning "for the good of mankind." He had been playing three-card monte, and lost heavily.

Maien A. Chilero, a claim-digger, was arrested at Cienna, Cal., on Saturday, for murdering his partner.

A. B. Gaines, a prominent and influential citizen of Boone county, Ky., died from lockjaw Saturday night, at his residence. He will be remembered in connection with the fugitive slave case in which Margaret Garner figured.

Yesterday three children in quest of coal at Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pa., wandered into an abandoned mine, when several portions of the gangway caved in, and all were suffocated.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 12, 1871.

A SUICIDE.

Frederick Sturmpel, a German aged fifty, committed suicide in front of Trinity Church this afternoon by swallowing a quantity of muriatic acid.

BIBLE SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

The forty-seventh anniversary of the New York Bible Society was celebrated this evening. The annual report shows that Bibles, Testaments, &c., to the value of $13,572 were issued during the year. The receipts for the year were $21,926, and the expenditures $21,047.

ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamer City of Washington, not City of New York.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 12.—River four feet three and falling. Clear.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 12.—River stationary, with three feet six inches at the head of the canal, twenty inches in the chute, about four feet on Portland bar, thirty-four inches at Bushy creek. Clear and cool this morning; cloudy and mild to-night. Departed—Carrie A. Thorne, New Orleans. A coal flat belonging to New Albany lodged on the falls this evening. The new boat St. Marys made a successful trial trip yesterday.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 12.—Cloudy, with signs of falling weather; thermometer 60. River rises two inches. Port list: Up—Empire, 9 P. M.; Fayette Noon. Down—Ella Hughes, 10 A. M.; Le Claire No. 3, 7 P. M. No business on the wharf to-day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 12.—Port list: H. S. Turner, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Barksville, Evansville packet, 1 A. M.; Esperanza, New Orleans, to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; James Howard, New Orleans to Cairo, 7 A. M.; Mary Alice, New Orleans to Cairo, 7 A. M.; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, to Memphis 9 A. M.; Mary McDonald, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 8 P. M. River beginning to decline again. Frost this morning; light rain to-night; thermometer 65.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—Arrived—Northwestern, Keokuk; Mollie Moore, and Oneanna, New Orleans. Departed—none. River risen nine inches, the swell coming from the Missouri river. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 11.—Rainy and cool. River rising. Arrived—Pat Cudahay, Arkansas river. Departed—St. Joe, St. Louis.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Lander cannot be suffered to depart without some kindly words of leave-taking, mingled with some other words of faithfully-intended, well-considered advice. It was honestly said, when her coming was announced, that she occupied so high a position on the Parnassus of dramatic art as to have almost passed beyond the range of criticism. She does. But, in attaining this position, she has, so to speak, got beyond the clouds, and seems to forget that they obscure the atmosphere between herself and the mass of her audiences. She seems to take it for granted that they and the task-worn members of a stock company of actors ought to have the same poetic insight through and love of the fictitious *Elizabeth* and *Mary* of Blacquemore as Schiller that she has reached herself. This is asking too much.

Now, Mrs. Lander has another individuality distinct from her eccentric tendency to worship art. She can be thoroughly practical and business-like when she pleases. Will she not be good enough to study these points with which she is so deeply infatuated from the practical stand-point? They want remodelling. The dialogue and situations in Shakspeare, which the German or Italian mind would regard as affecting and heroic, the American or English mind rejects as dreary to monotony or the cheapest fustian. Above all, they want condensing. The best performance in the world dragged on to midnight becomes wearisome, and, indeed, repels people who keep regular hours or who live at some distance from the center of the city. Mrs. Lander will perhaps say, "Who can I get to do this for me?" Who unites a sufficient knowledge of stage-business with a conscientious reverence for art?" Not many, it must be admitted; yet there are a few. Mr. William Winter ought to be able to do it, or, if he were too busy, he could certainly suggest the name of some one who would be entirely competent.

Furthermore, Mrs. Lander, if she wishes to have some one with her to personate Hippolyte in the leading role—characters of her plays, should engage an actor comparatively young, and who might also act as docile. She need not be afraid of sharing the public applause. Only inferior performers are justified in playing to this weak phase of selfish vanity. It cannot be that Mrs. Lander yields to it, or she would scarcely have allowed Nellie Johnson to join her in acknowledging the "call" at the end of the third act of "Mary Stuart," last Thursday evening. It is a simple error of judgment, yet one that cannot be too speedily corrected.

And, as these remarks should not be so sweet to listen to as strains of honeyed flattery, let them be supplemented with an earnest wish for Mrs. Lander's prosperity in her efforts to elevate the character of the stage, and a hearty good-speed to whatever she may go when she bids goodbye to Pittsburgh.

This evening Mr. Eisler produces Dion Boucicault's latest successful drama, "Elfie; or the Cherry Tree Inn," in which Mr. Charles Wheatleigh and Mrs. Irene Eisler will appear. The opening paper said there would be "no star" at the Pittsburgh Opera House this week. Mr. Wheatleigh is a more than respectable actor, and Mrs. Eisler is a more than powerful actor than nine out of almost any ten stars that could be named. Besides the characters played by Mr. Wheatleigh and Mrs. Eisler, there are good parts in the piece for Mr. Gotthold and Miss Nellie Johnson, and the piece itself has met with an enthusiastic reception wherever it has been performed.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

When Mr. J. K. Emmett was here before he attracted immense audiences to this theater, and there can be but little doubt but that he will do it again on every evening of the current week. He makes his first appearance as *Fritz* in Charles Gayler's drama, "Our Cousin German," and will be sustained by the entire strength of the Fifth Avenue company. The energy and enterprise displayed by Mr. Beamer in his endeavors to gratify the popular taste merit substantial recognition and reward, and the public need not be told these are best bestowed through the medium of the box office.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The new attraction this week at Trimble's is Mdlle. Fontainblean, who walks upon the ceiling, and is therefore called "the Lady Fly." She also performs on the trapeze and executes a grotesque gymnastic dance. Manager Aimes has also engaged Powers and Johnson, who are said to be great in the "song and dance" line of business. The veteran Sanford remains, and so do the blonde-and brunette troupe of Female Minstrels.

Academy of Music.

The grand dramatic allegory, called "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," will be reproduced at the Academy this evening. The performances of this piece will be continued through the week, are under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and are for the benefit of the Soldiers' Widows and Orphans' Fund. It has heretofore been very attractive, and will no doubt be equally so on the coming boxes.

MacEvoy's Hibernicon.

So many more people than the place would hold tried to gain admission to Masonic Hall on Saturday evening, that Mr. MacEvoy has resolved to compassionate their disappointment. He has therefore resolved to give an extra entertainment to-night, when the Hibernicon comedy company will play in a humanic sketch not given by them before, called "The Haunted Guide; or Barney and the Ghost." It will be singularly necessary to go very early to have any chance for securing a seat.

The Vienna Lady Orchestra.

Three concerts will be given at Library Hall by this remarkable company of instrumental performers on Friday and Saturday evenings and on Saturday afternoon. The strains of the orchestra will be united with vocal solos, duets, &c., by the prima donna, Madame Fabori, Mlle. Anna Eize and Mr. Jacob Muller, tenor.

Concert at Masonic Hall.

There will be a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Masonic Hall next Thursday evening, arranged as a complimentary benefit to Mr. Jules Von Stein. The programme is full and varied and comprises the names of many of the best and most accomplished musicians in the city. Mr. Von Stein has hosts of friends and admirers, and they may be relied upon to gather in force to do honor to the occasion.

Dramatic Notes.

The title of "Black Swan" by no means new, nor is it always appropriately applied. But every once in a while there comes forth some one so peerless as to have the title bestowed upon her by acclaim. Catalani in her day was called the Swan, then Jenny Lind. These three especially, as receiving the title almost unquestioned. True, Alboni divided opinion in the hottest days of enthusiasm for "the Lind." And the late musical critic of the London Pedlington *Thunderbolt* is humbly entreated not to exclaim: "Why, Alboni was a contralto!" Bless his little heart, there are thousands who know that as well as he. But it is evident he does not know that she could and did sing the music of *Concordia* or *Amina* without transposing a note of the original soprano score. Her voice was phenomenal, and really a more splendid thing as a mere instrument than Parepa-Rosa now is. Yet Parepa-Rosa has become a favorite, and with reasons—something that took the popular heart by storm, and so on her fair head the people placed the crown. Would we have an actress-singer? Of course, and more or less consequent diversity of feeling. We have Patti and Nilsson, and last—though not least in any sense—Parepa-Rosa. Each has her own and unconcompensing admirers, and each, when heard separately, displays qualities of vocal power which seem unapproachable. But, were it possible to hear all three together, there would not be a sentiment's hesitation as to whom should be supreme. The sunny sparkle of Adelina and the Borealis brilliancy of Christine would pale before the mild steady splendor of the other. If there must be a Queen of Song, prepare the coronation robe for Parepa-Rosa. Madame Rosa will be here next week, and with her the best and most complete company that ever performed English opera. They will appear at the Pittsburgh Opera House, and so glorious a treat in a spectacular line as one feel a week an age too long to have to wait its coming.

THE initiative taken by the COMMERCIAL, in speaking plainly about the Strychnine School of Sensationalism, has been followed by the press in a great many places whence exchanges come. The indignant "and disgusted, while those possessing thoughtful, large sense in the minds of all who have the morals of society and the welfare of the drama at heart, only waited to be started to flow forth in an overwhelming tide. This tide will, before long, sweep all such pestiferous garbage from the stage.

Reserved seats in the New York Academy of Music were five dollars each the other evening, when Nilsson, the famous tenor, Madame Parepa-Rosa and Madame Gazzaniga, sang in the "Trovatore." The total receipts were over $8,000. Warmer will be Pittsburgh with a German Opera Company early this winter.

MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD has shared with Mr. J. W. Wallack the plaudits of press and public in her performance at Pike's Opera House of "Hamlet," "Macbeth" and "Rob Roy." But the hand of favor is not extended to Mr. Bernard. It is a pity that domestic bonds of union should be so shrouded on the stage to the detriment of such possible approach to excellence as the public have a right to look for. Audiences resent the attempt to force upon them some one they cannot abide by uniting the objectionable individual to some one for whom they have a special liking. By the way, Mr. Wallack and Mrs. Richings Bernard will not be able to visit Pittsburgh this season, a fact that will be generally regretted.

SAYS the New York *Commercial Advertiser*: "Some one asks why Miss Nilsson should appear in the first scene in the character of Marguerite in a long-trained dress, so soiled on the edge, that at a distance it is hard to tell if it is trimmed with a flounce of black lace, or soiled with dust from the floor. We imagined that "Gretchen" was a pure, dainty young girl, with a small shoe and stocking, short dress and court trains, and that the proper dress for the occasion should have been a short white dress, trimmed with blue. Miss Nilsson, however, we suppose, knows what is proper."

MR. P. T. BARNUM bound himself, when he dissolved partnership with Mr. George Wood of the New York Museum, not to set up a rival establishment in that city without the consent of the latter. But he has done so. Mr. Wood $25,000 for the privilege of showing at the Fifth Avenue Rink for a term not to exceed SIX weeks, and is going to present his "Song and dance" with the grandest series of novel, instructive and bewilderingly various entertainments ever witnessed by the New York people.

THE Lydia Thompson Company started to-day for the oil regions. Its well. This evening they will "blow forward" the people of Titusville. Tuesday, the day of the deepest dye will accept the challenge as nobly as the census will allow. Mr. Beamer gratified a great many more people than have the straightforward candor to tell him so, by giving them a week's episode of entertainment that simply amused, and did not call on them for thinking.

Wendell Phillips on General Grant.

In a recent "interview" Mr. Phillips said: "Within another year—within a few months probably—we will see Grant add another to his already strong chances of success. He has now four great points in his favor. The Fifteenth Amendment, the Ku-Klux, reduction of the national debt, and the assault on the citadel of Mormonism. Let him add a fifth strand to the cord—labor—and his position will be impregnable. Whoever carries the most radical banner wins the next presidency. Let Grant raise it, and, with his past popularity yet essentially retained, his nomination and re-election would be reduced to a certainty. North and South alike, recruits in vast numbers will be added to his standard. The latent vote thrown in the next Presidential election will not be less than 200,000. Let Grant, as all the indications point he will, attract this vast element of strength to his side by a genuine espousal of the cause of the workingman, and he will ride into power on a greater wave of popularity than that which gave him his first election. All the earnestness and magnificence of strength put forth by Sumner in the East or by Carl Schurz in the West, in that case, will be powerless to avert it. The people will sustain him. In the hour of his hand, by the meeting out or withholding of justice, he holds his success or his failure.

Yerkes the Defaulting Broker.

On Friday Mr. Joseph Paxson filed in the United States Court, Philadelphia, a petition praying that an order shall issue against Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., to show cause why he shall not be adjudged a bankrupt. This petition sets forth that Yerkes was a debtor to him in the sum of $1,800, on a promissory note, and that he is now a bankrupt, having failed. And also that in view of going into bankruptcy Mr. Yerkes transferred his real and personal estate to one Joseph M. Fox; and further, that he transferred certain of his property in her efforts to elevate the character of the stage, and a hearty good-speed to whatever she may go when she bids goodbye to Pittsburgh.

This evening Mr. Eisler produces Dion Boucicault's latest successful drama, "Elfie; or the Cherry Tree Inn," in which Mr. Charles Wheatleigh and Mrs. Irene Eisler will appear. The opening paper said there would be "no star" at the Pittsburgh Opera House this week. Mr. Wheatleigh is a more than respectable actor, and Mrs. Eisler is a more than powerful actor than nine out of almost any ten stars that could be named. Besides the characters played by Mr. Wheatleigh and Mrs. Eisler, there are good parts in the piece for Mr. Gotthold and Miss Nellie Johnson, and the piece itself has met with an enthusiastic reception wherever it has been performed.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

When Mr. J. K. Emmett was here before he attracted immense audiences to this theater, and there can be but little doubt but that he will do it again on every evening of the current week. He makes his first appearance as *Fritz* in Charles Gayler's drama, "Our Cousin German," and will be sustained by the entire strength of the Fifth Avenue company. The energy and enterprise displayed by Mr. Beamer in his endeavors to gratify the popular taste merit substantial recognition and reward, and the public need not be told these are best bestowed through the medium of the box office.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The new attraction this week at Trimble's is Mdlle. Fontainblean, who walks upon the ceiling, and is therefore called "the Lady Fly." She also performs on the trapeze and executes a grotesque gymnastic dance. Manager Aimes has also engaged Powers and Johnson, who are said to be great in the "song and dance" line of business. The veteran Sanford remains, and so do the blonde-and brunette troupe of Female Minstrels.

Academy of Music.

The grand dramatic allegory, called "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," will be reproduced at the Academy this evening. The performances of this piece will be continued through the week, are under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and are for the benefit of the Soldiers' Widows and Orphans' Fund. It has heretofore been very attractive, and will no doubt be equally so on the coming boxes.

MacEvoy's Hibernicon.

So many more people than the place would hold tried to gain admission to Masonic Hall on Saturday evening, that Mr. MacEvoy has resolved to compassionate their disappointment. He has therefore resolved to give an extra entertainment to-night, when the Hibernicon comedy company will play in a humanic sketch not given by them before, called "The Haunted Guide; or Barney and the Ghost." It will be singularly necessary to go very early to have any chance for securing a seat.

The Vienna Lady Orchestra.

Three concerts will be given at Library Hall by this remarkable company of instrumental performers on Friday and Saturday evenings and on Saturday afternoon. The strains of the orchestra will be united with vocal solos, duets, &c., by the prima donna, Madame Fabori, Mlle. Anna Eize and Mr. Jacob Muller, tenor.

Concert at Masonic Hall.

There will be a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Masonic Hall next Thursday evening, arranged as a complimentary benefit to Mr. Jules Von Stein. The programme is full and varied and comprises the names of many of the best and most accomplished musicians in the city. Mr. Von Stein has hosts of friends and admirers, and they may be relied upon to gather in force to do honor to the occasion.

Dramatic Notes.

The title of "Black Swan" by no means new, nor is it always appropriately applied. But every once in a while there comes forth some one so peerless as to have the title bestowed upon her by acclaim. Catalani in her day was called the Swan, then Jenny Lind. These three especially, as receiving the title almost unquestioned. True, Alboni divided opinion in the hottest days of enthusiasm for "the Lind." And the late musical critic of the London Pedlington *Thunderbolt* is humbly entreated not to exclaim: "Why, Alboni was a contralto!" Bless his little heart, there are thousands who know that as well as he. But it is evident he does not know that she could and did sing the music of *Concordia* or *Amina* without transposing a note of the original soprano score. Her voice was phenomenal, and really a more splendid thing as a mere instrument than Parepa-Rosa now is. Yet Parepa-Rosa has become a favorite, and with reasons—something that took the popular heart by storm, and so on her fair head the people placed the crown. Would we have an actress-singer? Of course, and more or less consequent diversity of feeling. We have Patti and Nilsson, and last—though not least in any sense—Parepa-Rosa. Each has her own and unconcompensing admirers, and each, when heard separately, displays qualities of vocal power which seem unapproachable. But, were it possible to hear all three together, there would not be a sentiment's hesitation as to whom should be supreme. The sunny sparkle of Adelina and the Borealis brilliancy of Christine would pale before the mild steady splendor of the other. If there must be a Queen of Song, prepare the coronation robe for Parepa-Rosa. Madame Rosa will be here next week, and with her the best and most complete company that ever performed English opera. They will appear at the Pittsburgh Opera House, and so glorious a treat in a spectacular line as one feel a week an age too long to have to wait its coming.

THE initiative taken by the COMMERCIAL, in speaking plainly about the Strychnine School of Sensationalism, has been followed by the press in a great many places whence exchanges come. The indignant "and disgusted, while those possessing thoughtful, large sense in the minds of all who have the morals of society and the welfare of the drama at heart, only waited to be started to flow forth in an overwhelming tide. This tide will, before long, sweep all such pestiferous garbage from the stage.

Reserved seats in the New York Academy of Music were five dollars each the other evening, when Nilsson, the famous tenor, Madame Parepa-Rosa and Madame Gazzaniga, sang in the "Trovatore." The total receipts were over $8,000. Warmer will be Pittsburgh with a German Opera Company early this winter.

MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD has shared with Mr. J. W. Wallack the plaudits of press and public in her performance at Pike's Opera House of "Hamlet," "Macbeth" and "Rob Roy." But the hand of favor is not extended to Mr. Bernard. It is a pity that domestic bonds of union should be so shrouded on the stage to the detriment of such possible approach to excellence as the public have a right to look for. Audiences resent the attempt to force upon them some one they cannot abide by uniting the objectionable individual to some one for whom they have a special liking. By the way, Mr. Wallack and Mrs. Richings Bernard will not be able to visit Pittsburgh this season, a fact that will be generally regretted.

SAYS the New York *Commercial Advertiser*: "Some one asks why Miss Nilsson should appear in the first scene in the character of Marguerite in a long-trained dress, so soiled on the edge, that at a distance it is hard to tell if it is trimmed with a flounce of black lace, or soiled with dust from the floor. We imagined that "Gretchen" was a pure, dainty young girl, with a small shoe and stocking, short dress and court trains, and that the proper dress for the occasion should have been a short white dress, trimmed with blue. Miss Nilsson, however, we suppose, knows what is proper."

MR. P. T. BARNUM bound himself, when he dissolved partnership with Mr. George Wood of the New York Museum, not to set up a rival establishment in that city without the consent of the latter. But he has done so. Mr. Wood $25,000 for the privilege of showing at the Fifth Avenue Rink for a term not to exceed SIX weeks, and is going to present his "Song and dance" with the grandest series of novel, instructive and bewilderingly various entertainments ever witnessed by the New York people.

THE Lydia Thompson Company started to-day for the oil regions. Its well. This evening they will "blow forward" the people of Titusville. Tuesday, the day of the deepest dye will accept the challenge as nobly as the census will allow. Mr. Beamer gratified a great many more people than have the straightforward candor to tell him so, by giving them a week's episode of entertainment that simply amused, and did not call on them for thinking.

Wendell Phillips on General Grant.

In a recent "interview" Mr. Phillips said: "Within another year—within a few months probably—we will see Grant add another to his already strong chances of success. He has now four great points in his favor. The Fifteenth Amendment, the Ku-Klux, reduction of the national debt, and the assault on the citadel of Mormonism. Let him add a fifth strand to the cord—labor—and his position will be impregnable. Whoever carries the most radical banner wins the next presidency. Let Grant raise it, and, with his past popularity yet essentially retained, his nomination and re-election would be reduced to a certainty. North and South alike, recruits in vast numbers will be added to his standard. The latent vote thrown in the next Presidential election will not be less than 200,000. Let Grant, as all the indications point he will, attract this vast element of strength to his side by a genuine espousal of the cause of the workingman, and he will ride into power on a greater wave of popularity than that which gave him his first election. All the earnestness and magnificence of strength put forth by Sumner in the East or by Carl Schurz in the West, in that case, will be powerless to avert it. The people will sustain him. In the hour of his hand, by the meeting out or withholding of justice, he holds his success or his failure.

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THEY rejoice in a hermit out in western Texas He excludes even the ordinary domestic animals from his household. He at one time raised chickens; but as, whenever a woman as very long intervials, and as he was the only man in the vicinity, the chickens got frightened, ran headlong into the brush and remained hidden there as long as a pedestrian was in sight, the hermit concluded to do without such uncivilized creatures. He amuses himself taming birds; but his favorites are two snakes of a peculiar kind, that he uses as mousers, and which he asserts are far superior to cats. He lives by the product of sixty beehives, selling from twelve to fifteen thousand pounds of honey every year. The hermit's name is Bayock. He was for many years a trapper in the Rocky Mountains; is sixty-three years of age; is cheerful and talkative, and, if a traveler who recently saw and conversed with him, is spoken of as a man of more than common natural ability, with a fair portion of general information.

CORNELIUS WALSH, the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey, owes his defeat, it is said, to the influence of the secret order of United American Mechanics, he being an Englishman.

Effects of the Downfall of the Ring Upon Real Estate.

[From the New York Times.]

The beneficial effect of the recent triumph of the people upon the real estate market cannot be overestimated, and the general feeling yesterday, among those interested in these matters, was one of relief. For a year past a feeling of uncertainty has existed, and not only has it been extremely difficult to dispose of property at satisfactory figures, but a difficulty has also been experienced in obtaining loans upon realty, so great has been the distrust in the existing order of affairs. With the change of rulers, however, comes a restoration of public confidence.

Captain Barker, of the whale ship Japan, wrecked on the East Cape of Siberia in October of last year, when eight men were crowned, after wintering with the Esquimaux and suffering great hardships, joined Capt. Hays and the crew of the bark Oriole, sunk in Behrings sea in June last, after sailing to various places in Alaska on the little schooner H. R. Bourne, which finally became unseaworthy, and was abandoned, all arrived in San Francisco yesterday from Victoria. They had been given up as lost, not having been heard from for months.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

SUNDAY, November 12, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar.	Corrected Bar.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Rain or Snow.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.50	04	27	5	E.	4	.08	R
Cairo	30.02	07	58	6	E.	4	.00	C
Chicago, Ill.	30.21	07	44	3	S. E.	16	1.28	O
Cincinnati, Ohio	30.09	07	49	6				C
Cleveland, O.	30.36	09	38	6				A
Davenport, Iowa	30.06	07	36	7				C
Detroit, Mich.	30.30	15	40	8	E.	7	.00	C
Louisville, Ky.	30.09	07	49	6	S. E.	6	.18	O
Memphis, Tenn.	30.00	16	57	12	E.	8	.32	O
Nashville, Tenn.	30.04	07	52	8	S. E.	5	.24	O
New Orleans, La.	29.96	08	66	8	S. W.	6	.18	O
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.14	12	40	6	S.	5	.12	O
Shreveport, La.								
St. Louis, Mo.	30.03	08	53	8	S. E.	7	.24	C
St. Paul, Minn.								
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.10	07	60	6	S. E.	8	.36	C

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gentle breeze; C, pleasant breze; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

THE TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Lecture by the Rev. Wm. N. Van De Mark, Divorced Last Evening in the Universalist Church.

Last evening, the Rev. Wm. N. Van De Mark, delivered a lecture on "Trades and Professions," before the members of the Junior Association of United American Mechanics, in the Universalist Church, corner Third avenue and Grant street. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, every available space being occupied, and quite a number were unable to gain admittance. The Order was largely represented, and all the members present appeared highly interested in the lecture. Following is a synopsis of the lecture.

TEXT—First Cor. III. 8. Every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor.

MEMBERS OF "THE JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS,"

In this great city where so much pulpit talent flourishes and clergymen grow spontaneously, it seems to be hardly presumptuous for a layman of impotent speaker to have addressed you upon this, the occasion of your annual thanksgiving; some one better acquainted with the interests of your order and its more immediate wants. But I am not here to apologize for what may prove your mistake, nor to excuse myself from the task which you have honored me in invitation to perform. With many thanks for this complimentary notice of one still verdant in the industrial field. I invite your attention to the subject already advertised, viz: "The Trades and Professions."

The wisdom and beauty, so clearly visible in God's universe, would pale and grow distasteful if, in the clustering worlds, *force* was not everywhere discernable: if, as a monster art gallery it gave to the eye of man, each so many centuries devoted to similar groupings to gaze upon; so many pictures conceived in the illimitable imagination of the Deity, hung on the canvas of the skies with brushes dipped in the rainbow's hues. Our well-circling orb, with its ever changing beauties and active life, would hang a useless cloud in the space through which it now rushes with the velocity of the lightning's flash. The glory which crowns every mountain's brow and exhales from every valley, would be lost to our vision, as the rich rests upon the bosom of every grand ocean, would be dissipated and fade away forever, as the sun sets before the morning star ushers in again the hidden force which gives growth and motion to every thing in the realm of nature.

Look out upon the world around you, either by day or night, and what is there to meet your gaze but results of this inherent force in a million different and gratifying phases. The dull brown trunks and naked limbs of forest trees, which in a few months will bear fruit hung pendant in the warmth of summer, and gladden the heart of man, are but the sleeping beasts of winter; these apparently dead, inanimate skeletons are but temporarily resting, to gather up the most important labor. Way down in the soft warm mould where frosts can never penetrate, their hearts are beating with renewed energy. Deftly fingers are gathering rich juices from earth, and when the hands of spring shall unlock their upper cells the circulation shall once more be complete and carry to every branch the precious freight of embryotic leaves and fresh fruit.

Nature's stupendous workshop resounds, not with the noisy hum of human labor, but with the silent harmony of the spheres. At these looms and in these workrooms all will know no rest, save the completion of plans conceived in the Infinite Mind, and which, from the beginning, were placed in their respective niches in the universe, which, to seem force, invests the universe with an unmistakable impress of design. He who can say that all the creation around him, with it insignificant when compared to his own eternal destiny, an illustration of the force in which we live, move and have our being, can form no excuse for not being active in some useful labor, whether it be with the brain or with the hand. The great ever seen in New Brighton and the audience present at the corner-stone laying one of the largest.

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